Post Box 322.
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Registered No. B. 4668
Telephone No. 22037

# The Bombay Chronicle

Founder:
PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

WEEKLY

Editor:
SYED ABDULLA BRELVI

VOL. VI NO. 32 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, AUGUST 10, 1947 PRICE FOUR ANNAS

## *Zanda Uncha Rahe Hamara!*

*Photo—Bimla Luthra*

# AUGUST 15,— BEFORE AND AFTER

*(See Page 3)*

***The greatest Oriental library in the world, containing priceless treasures for students of Indian culture, is at present in London. Its fate now that India has achieved Independence is not yet decided. Kept under lock and key is the most valuable manuscript, a 17th century album.***

BY STANLEY CLARK

# WILL INDIA GET HER TREASURE?

**There is a small steel box in the India Office off London's Whitehall. It is always locked and the key is guarded. It contains a book, an old and beautiful book, which is the centerpiece of the greatest Oriental library in the world.**

Soon the British Government must decide the fate of this great collection of books and manuscripts. As India passes out of the empire there are some who say that the literature of the east, which has been so painstakingly gathered and brought to Britain over the past 150 years, must return to its old home. There are others who maintain that this priceless library belongs to no one but its present owners.

Dr. H. N. Randle, the present librarian, will not comment either way. He is content to ensure that the library provide the best possible service to the 4,000 people who use it annually.

Two hundred and thirty thousand printed books and 20,000 manuscripts line the walls and the number is growing by 5,000 every year. The India Office library has, indeed, a legal right to a copy of every book printed in India. That right is not, however, exercised.

## *Saints And Sinners*

But the library has a very catholic taste in books. There are volumes dating back to 500 A.D. and there are books by Rudyard Kipling and Dr. Annie Beasant. Collectively they mirror more than 1,000 years of eastern history and culture.

The very corridors of the place are redolent of the turbulent history of the east and the great story of western endeavour. And in the silence of the large reading room Indian students and Sanskrit scholars study books written when the Moguls ruled in India and manuscripts prepared before the Saxons came to Britain.

Gone is the great East India Co.—that famous band of merchants of London trading into the East Indies which came into existence under the charter granted by Queen Elizabeth on December 31, 1600. There is little of the romance of the fantastic John Company in the dark corridors of London's India Office. The mighty empire they did so much to found is passing away, too. Yet around the walls of the gray stone building in King Charles Street there are a thousand reminders of those great days of adventure.

In the Council Chamber where round table conference tried in vain to smooth out India's political difficulties, where sultans and presidents and Maharajas have been entertained, Warren Hastings, first Governor-General of India, looks down from the famous Romney portrait to the Chippendale chairs and the ghosts of the past still seem to linger in the Council Chamber. Above, around the walls, are the treasures which the East India-men played so great a part in collecting.

## *Thanks To Mr. Orme*

It was on May 5, 1798, that the idea of an Oriental library first developed. The court of directors wrote then: "We understand it has been of late years a frequent practice among our servants, especially in Bengal, to make collections of Oriental manuscripts, many of which have afterwards been brought into this country. These remaining in private hands, and being likely in the course of time to pass into others, in which probably no use can be made of them, they are in danger of being neglected, and at length in a great measure lost to Europe as well as to India."

As I thought of this hope expressed so many years ago by the much-maligned East India merchants I wondered what flash of insight had struck those hard-headed men to influence them in their decision. But for them some of the finest eastern manuscripts must surely have been lost to the world.

Apart from the public expression of the desirability for an Oriental library, however, little was done immediately by the East India Co. to bring such a library into being. It was left to Charles Wilkins, known as the Father of Sanskrit Learning to press for the establishment of the library, and in this he was supported by Warren Hastings, the first Governor-General.

## *Tipoo's Tiger*

Wilkins was appointed librarian to the Oriental repository at a salary of Rs. 2,400 a year early in 1801, but the first acquisition by the library did not come until November 20 of that year. Then the gift that made the first entry in the day book or daily account of books and curiosities was: "Three elephant heads with several detached parts intended to illustrate the natural history of these animals as far as it relates to their curious mode of dentition." Three days later a Persian manuscript on oil paper was received, and within a week, came the famous Robert Orme collection of many hundreds of manuscripts, brought together by Orme as historiographer of the East India Co.

On December 30 of the same year came one of the most interesting of all the library's possessions—the original manuscript of Tippoo Sultan's dreams. This unique document records, in his own handwriting, the dreams of one of Britain's most implacable enemies in India. It shows that just as war occupied so much of Tippoo's waking moment so it monopolized his dreams.

**And with this extraordinary document was received the famous Tippoo's Tiger, an ingenious mechanical toy which shows a tiger astride the body of an English officer. By turning a handle the animal is made to growl and at the same time shrieks come from the dying victim. This toy is now, however, at the Victoria and Albert museum, where the public may see it but may not crank the handle to bring it to life.**

## *Priceless Treasures*

As the years went by, the collection increased both in variety and interest. There was received the great stone of Nebuchadnezzar II, King of Babylon from B.C. 605 to B.C. 561. The stone shows the king's name and titles and a record of all his important public works, thus forming a minute-book of the building of Babylon. There is a Pali manuscript, consisting of hundreds of palm leaves of gold with the writing inscribed with a knife. There are manuscripts on birch bark, of Emperor Shah Jehan, as a gift to his wife, Nadira Begam. The fly leaves of this beautiful, leather-bound book are decorated with line drawing of animals and flowers in real gold, and inside are portraits and pictures in colour which reveal a technique comparable to that of the Italian school—showing that the Renaissance of art had spread to the east at the same time as in Europe. This album was purchased in 1908 for only Rs. 480 from a second-hand bookshop. Now it is considered priceless.

**Alongside the Dara Shukoh in the steel box are two treaties in the Malayalam language between the Zamorin of Calicut and the Dutch East India Co. Both must be unique. The first is inscribed on a roll of pure gold, two inches wide and six feet long, and the second on a similar roll of pure silver.**

The walls of the reading-room carry framed documents of great historical interest. There is a proclamation from Oliver Cromwell, signed by himself, agreeing to provide protection for the East Indiamen as they rolled their ways through the pirate infested seas to the new empire. And alongside it is a letter from Nelson, whose bold handwriting records. "I am incapable of finding words to convey my feelings for the unprecedented honour done me by the company." His letter was in reply to the thanks of the court of directors for "his very great and important services by the ever-memorable victory obtained over the French fleet on August 1, 2, 3, 1798."

## *Once A Dream Of Empire*

The East India Co. invented the new universal terms "civil servant" and "civilian." On one wall is a portrait of one of the most illustrious clerks ever employed at the India Offices, the essayist Charles Lamb. Probably many of his whimsical annotations were penned during idle moments at the office.

Dr. Randle, who has been librarian since 1927, showed many of the collections—the 67 Johnson albums containing portraits of the Mogul emperors and princes, and their Hindoo, Moslem, and Christian subjects; and Sir Aurel Stein collection. Stein had undertaken special expeditions in 1900, 1906 and 1913, and he brought back with him Tibetan documents on wood and paper, Khotanese and Kuchean on paper, and Sankrit, Chinese, Uigar, and Sogdian manuscripts many of which are now, however, in the British museum. I was shown parts of the Mackenzie collection, possibly the most important in the library; a huge accumulation of Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic, Tamil and Telugu manuscripts.

The librarian detailed some of the languages represented in the library, many of them almost unknown to the western world. There are books in Pali, Prakrit, Brahui, Kanarese, Maithili, Oriya, Santali, Savara, Zend, and Pahlavi, apart from the more widely known languages such as Urdu, Hindi, and Tamil.

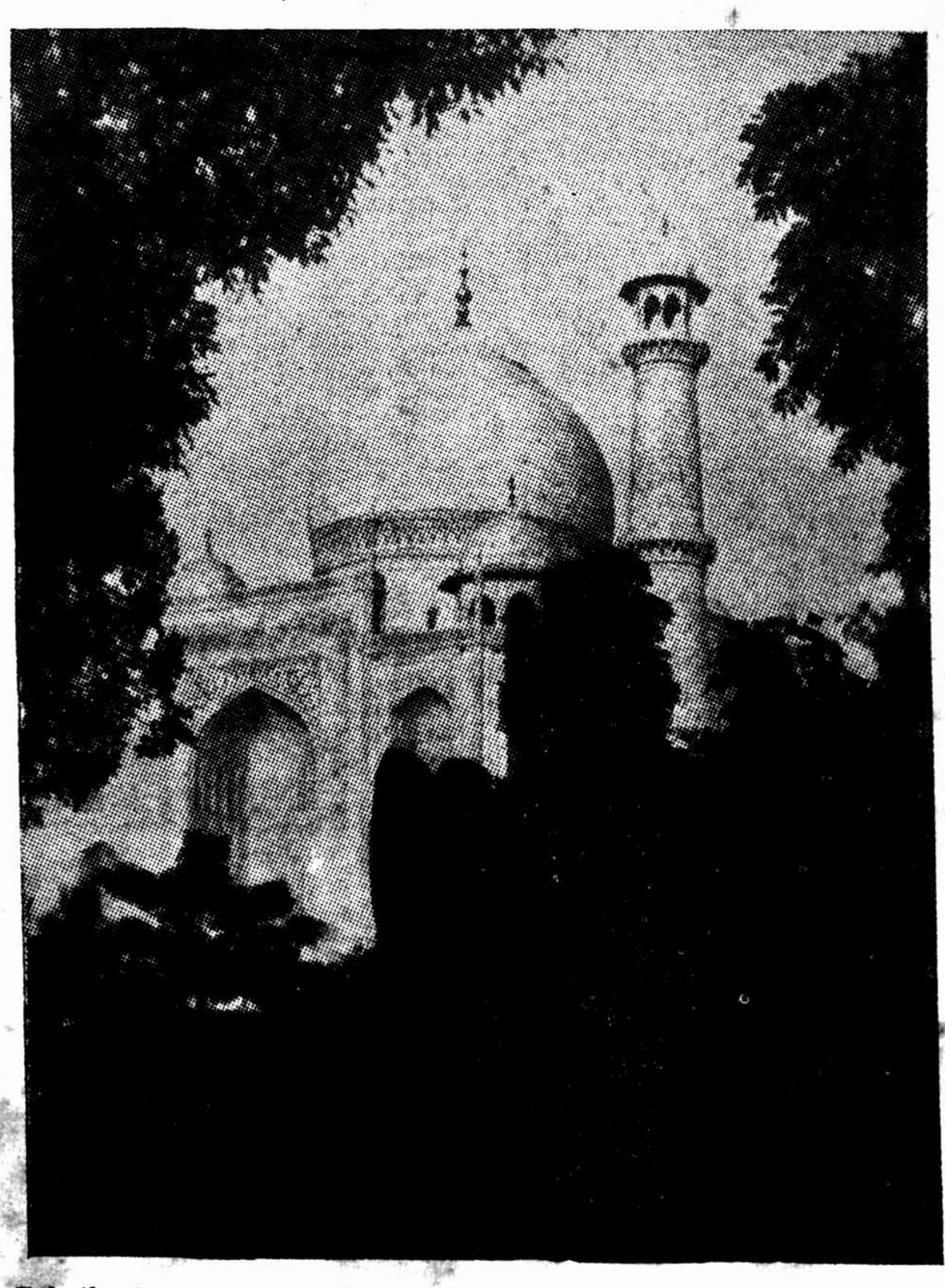
## *"Unknown" To London*

The present librarian has followed a long series of world-famous scholars. Among them was Fitzedward Hall, born at Troy, New York, who, while he was a Harvard student in 1846, was sent to India by his family to search for a runaway brother. Hall's ship was wrecked off the mouth of the Ganges, but, getting ashore, he started his search. At the same time he began to study Persian and Sanskrit, and progressed so rapidly that in 1853 he was appointed professor of Sanskrit and English at Benares University. Possibly the greatest of the librarians was Rhienheld Rost, a German who knew between 20 and 30 languages and hundreds of dialects. It was Rost who, after his appointment as librarian in 1869, really succeeded in making the Oriental repository into the greatest library of its kind in the world.

Now, under Dr. Randle, the Indian students come to the reading room in the heart of a London which does not even know of the library's existence. There they study the ancient literature of their country. Below them is the stately council chamber with its fine marble fireplace which was removed from the Leaden-Hall St. Office of the East India Co. when the India Office was constituted. This chamber of ancient furniture and the fine courtyard beyond the windows are witnessing the passing of dream of empire.

**But in the library they look forward to new periods of usefulness, to new periods of service to Indian culture whether it be in London or New Delhi.**

**(COPYRIGHT.)**



**Taj, the immortal art treasure of India, which could not be removed to Britain in spite of all the cupidity and ingenuity of the freebooters of John Company. It will remain in India in spite of Pakistan, too—the eternal reminder of the unity of Hindu and Muslim cultures.**

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

# By K. Rama Rao

# AUGUST 15,—BEFORE AND AFTER

*"It is very seldom that we realise the dreams that we have dreamt. It is very seldom that the aims and objectives with which we start are achieved in their entirety in an individual's life or a nation's life."—*
*Jaw harlal Nehru.*

Two years ago, the greatest war in history ended. The greatest imperialism, in spite of victory in war, is waning away gradually. The hegemony of Europe over the continents of the world is apparently reaching its end. A great power, believed to be non-imperialist, has emerged into formidable prominence. The Japanese menace has gone. A non-aggressive China is slowly gathering strength. After several centuries of slavery, India has obtained her independence, with a provident use of which she may become a green and pleasant land, a land of hope and glory.

And yet, there is no great jubilation to usher in the new era. Our liver is torpid, our hands refuse to clap, our throats do not acclaim victory. One would nevertheless be inclined to agree with Nehru when he says; "If we in the present have not exactly achieved what we aimed at, it is nothing to be surprised at greaty, nothing to be ashamed of, but I do think that our achievement is not small one. It is a very considerable achievement, a great achievement. Let no man run it down because other things have happened which are not to our liking."

### A GREEK GIFT

What are the other things that have happened which are not to our liking? What are the many things that we can do to get over them, at any rate to minimise their mischief? Psychologically, Dominion Status is not satisfying, whatever may be its connotation and denotation. Have we got the Purna Swaraj of our dreams? Is the independence we have got real? A British gift is a Greek gift. Our mind is always infected with doubt, when we are in the vicinity of British promises, offers and actions. There is no explaining it except that we are in the hands of history. Secondly, independence has been accompanied by the gift of Pakistan to Mr. Jinnah, a no less sovereign State than India. Could not have the British prevented it? Must Britain divide before she quit?

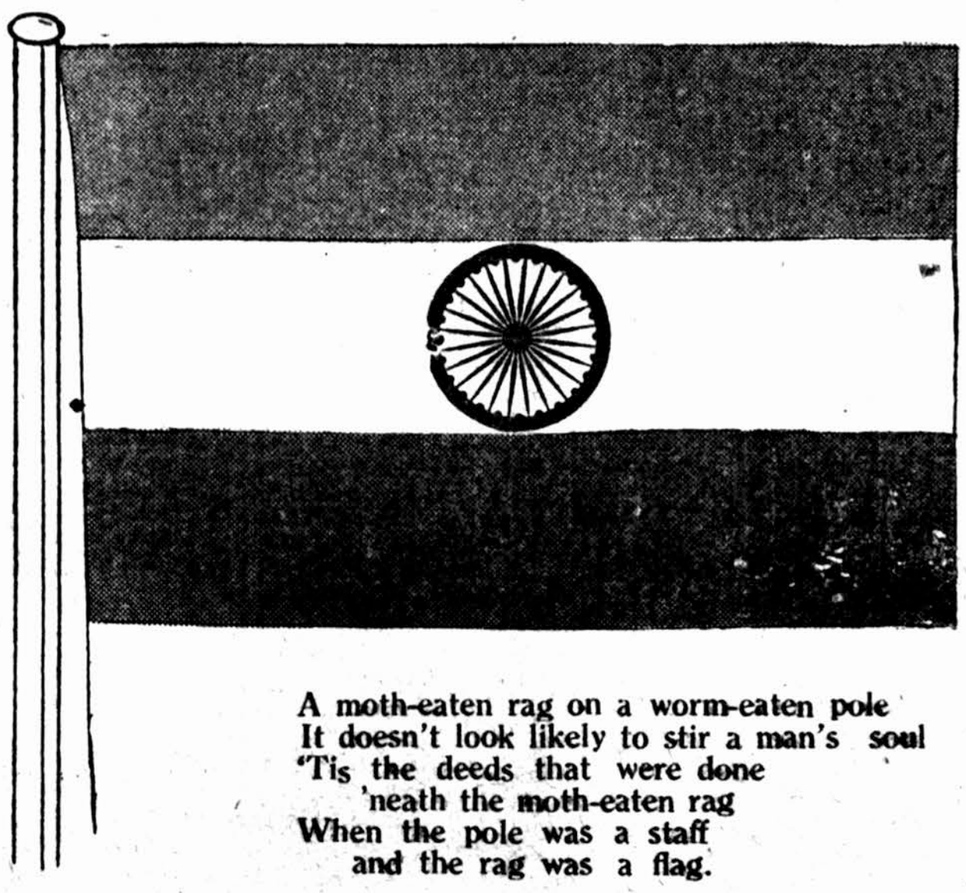
At the moment, we are angry with our Congress leaders except Mahatma Gandhi for making Pakistan morally inevitable by their policy of hurried surrender. And then we look around. We see a Boundaries Commission. It will be a Pandora's Box leading to endless difficulties between Pakistan and India, and between one province and another in India. The cry of linguistic provinces, which is predominantly a South Indian affair, hardly receives the attention of the transVindhya Politicians, whose cheap and irrelevant answer is that such remapping would set in fissiparous tendencies

The Congress has been in office long enough to have successfully attacked elementary evils like futile controls and blackmarketing, but its administrative record is unsatisfactory. The criticism is not quite just but no one can ignore it. If the two questions of food and freedom are opposed to one another, most of us would probably think of food first. To a hungry man, freedom has a limited meaning by contrast. We are, lastly, wondering to what kind of ruined estate were are succeeding with a heritage of so many unsolved problems.

August 15, 1947 is probably coming a little too suddenly for our surprised nerves after all the bluff and the play-acting in which British have ben indulging since 1939 and then the first Simla Conference. It is as if a man was suddenly thrown out of darkness into blinding light. Freedom coming after centuries has a certain staggering novelty about it. It is a war-torn world where value are not easily assessed. It is a world where new alignments are already taking place, and where one cannot be too sure into what trap one is being led. Why are the British so suddenly generous to us?

### SUSPICION AGAINST LEADERS

We are turning somewhat gloomily on our political leaders. We suspect that, feeling rather tired after many struggles, they have only too eagerly sought the shelter of a nearby port, no longer willing to be tossed about by wave and storm. They have purchased peace at a high price. We are sorry that Mr. Jinnah has triumphantly walked away with Pakistan which we would have done so much to prevent. We are reviling even the old Mahatma for a hundred sins committed and uncommitted by him. The High Command of the Congress have fallen into bad odour with the country, as all compromisers and peace-makers do. They seem to deserve no thinks from us. They have done much in recent months to provoke province after province and in the affair of Madras and Mr. Prakasam, their attitude was one of shocking insolence and detestable autocracy. We would welcome drastic changes at the top and infuse fresh blood in order to assure ourselves the fruits of labour that are coming into our hands.



A moth-eaten rag on a worm-eaten pole
It doesn't look likely to stir a man's soul
'Tis the deeds that were done
'neath the moth-eaten rag
When the pole was a staff
and the rag was a flag.

### IS THE SITUATION SO BAD?

We are unable to look wide and deep. We look forward to the future with little confidence. The problems before us are appalling enough. Will Pakistan be friend or foe? What will be the fate of the millions of Hindus in Pakistan? Will India's foreign policy and defence not be subordinated to Britain's, thus diminishing the quantum of sovereignty? Are we not being roped into the next war insidiously?

Our Parliamentary background is not quite impressive and yet we are building a tremendous constitution on paper, not knowing how the huge architecture can be turned into working proportions. It is not merely advanced thinkers but ordinary men and women who are putting the plain and straightforward question as to what kind of economy the new India is going to come out with—capitalists or socialists. Does Swaraj mean Ramraj?

Thus are we beset with a striking array of doubts, fears and suspicions. And thus it is why the advent of freedom is almost going by unnoticed. Is the situation so bad? Are the prospects so dark? A subject race naturally suffers from innumerable inferiority complexes. The so-called difficulties in our way are no doubt true, but most of them can be worked off gradually by men of courage, hope and confidence. Which nation newly liberated has not had to face them? Their problems were even worse. Our problem has become comparatively lighter, because the British are slipping away quietly after due notice. In fact, we would have welcomed the change with cheers that would have rent the skies if only that great evil of Pakistan had not also come along with independence. Let us put ourserves the question differently. Suppose we were not able to shake off the British yoke and yet all the present evils were there in all their ugliness. Would we have been less unhappy?

Our freedom has come in the puzzling context of numerous post-war problems. But have even independent countries been able to escape them? Why then should we expect ourselves to be more fortunate? On the other hand, we should take courage in both hands and make full use of the power that has come to us. If the independence we have got is not real, we can make it so. Take Pakistan. India has been divided and redivided a number of times before. As a matter of fact, the remapping of the world has been the frequent pastime of conquerors who have given cartographers more work than they should have. Surely there must have been Pakistan enough in this country before.

India's foreign policy must be independent, the objective being peace, which is our greatest vested interest at least for 20 years to come. We can play neither the game of Russia nor the game of the Anglo-Saxons. A great power like India can be friendly with both and hence follow a policy of enlightened opportunism. Modern defence is expensive but there is no escaping the armament of India on the latest lines and for this we have to develop industries and the war potential.

### PARAMOUNTCY FOR CENTRAL GOVT.

The Indian States are causing some anxiety, particularly the Nizam in the Berar. I trust they will learn to behave well. The truth is Paramountcy is coming back to the Central Government in one form or another and we shall intervene in the States in the name of peace and tranquillity. If any attempts are made by the States to put down their "rebellious subjects" that will be a just cause of provocation. The people of India will force the hands of the Government of India to intervene. I see no possibility of the States surviving, big or small, within the next twenty years. Let us roll up our maps. It would be illogical to think of a United Maharashtra, a United Karnataka, a United Andhra or a United Kerala with Travancore, Cochin, Mysore and Hyderabad on the map as they are to-day.

The new constitution is on the anvil and no one can tell how it is going to work in practice, but its brightest feature is a strong centre. Diminished in size, India is still big enough and a strong Government can make it one of the grea powers of the world. The main purpose of the new constitution, with its emphasis on a powerful executive, should be preservation of our new-won freedom. Resolute government must ensure sample tranquillity for peaceful development

### FUTURE OF CONGRESS

The future of the Congress is being canvassed vigorously by political thinkers and speculators, but I think it must continue and will continue for several years to come. There is no party strong enough to take its place neither is the Congress so much divided as to invite early extinction. As the successor of British power in In-

(Continued on Page 6)

## Bapu, The Father Of Our People

Courtesy: "Gandhi"

Mahatma Gandhi with the late Mahadev Desai.

*What a pity Bapu's "Boswell" is not living today to chronicle the birth of a free India in his own inimitable manner!*

*Whither, De Gaulle?*

Report On Europe: 3

# France Faces A Crisis

*By Iqbal Singh*

**The Fourth French Republic is passing through one crisis after another. While the form a particular crisis may take cannot be foreseen, essentially it is due to the acute divergence between the Right and the Left. France is the classic example of a retarded revolution and forces of reaction are still strong there.**

***The recent re-emergence of De Gaulle on the French political scene may bring matters soon to a head. The only hope for France, writes our Roving Correspondent who is visiting France at present, lies in the unity between the Sociolist Party and the Communists. Otherwise there is danger not only for France—but for the whole of Europe.***

**TO set foot once again on the French soil and to revisit Paris after nine years is emotionally so satisfying an experience that one is bound for a time to suspend all political judgments and permit oneself the luxury of revelling in the sheer delight of rediscovering an intellectual climate that has somehow become a part of one's sensibility.**

One wanders through the streets and along the boulevards of this most civilised metropolis on earth and at each turn exquisite Euclidean symmetries are revealed, promising a world where the beautiful is also rational and logical. Or again, one mingles with the anonymous crowd in the Latin Quarters to find that years of defeat and occupation have scarcely dimmed the gaiety of Parisian life and that the place is still as vibrant with those delicate atmospherics which have provided the most fertile conditions for the flowering of human genius since the Renaissance.

It so happened, moreover, that my visit to Paris coincided with the national fete of Quatorze Juillet. To watch for three hours the magnificent international procession march from the Bastille to Place de La Republique was a firm assurance of the strength and continuity of the revolutionary tradition of France. One felt, indeed, that not only has Paris preserved much of its enchantment, but that it has emerged from the shadow of humiliation confirmed in its democratic faith

## Looming Crisis

It would be easy to be swept away by these various stimulations and lapse into a mood of sentimental ecstacy which does not admit of realistic assessment of the situation in France. It would be easy—and dangerous. For a crisis of the first magnitude is steadily maturing in the Fourth Republic which may prove decisive for the future of post-war Europe. It should require no great imagination to grasp that, politically France is the key to the European complex and what happens here is likely to have a profound influence on the issue of War or Peace in our times.

The crisis confronting France today has multiple aspects and its impact is to be felt simultaneously on a number of planes—political as well as economic, social as well as moral. It may be added that it is not in reality a new crisis: rather it is the new phase of a crisis the history of which can be traced right back to the Revolution. It causes are historical, not momentary; and they account for that peculiarly unstable quality of the body-politic of France which is often glibly attributed to the inherent lack of equilibrium in the Latin temperament.

France may be described as the classic example of an interrupted revolution. The balance of forces in her social structure has for a long time remained too precarious either to allow the democratic process to complete itself or the crystallisation of a long-term compromise of the kind which has provided a stable basis for the political life of the North Sea Islanders. Consequently, the curve of French political development continues periodically to alternate between a revolutionary and counter-revolutionary climax. We see these historic fluctuations in the struggle of the Jacobians and Girondists; in the abortive upsurge of 1848 followed by the reaction of the Third Empire; in the brief exultation of the Paris commune succeeded by the long story of political and diplomatic intrigues of the Third Republic; and finally, in the wave of enthusiasm engendered by the Popular Front which culminated in the perverse pacifism of Munich and the ignominies of Vichy.

## Will History Repeat Itself?

If French history going to repeat itself? To pose such a question is by no means to take an alarmist view of the situation. It is merely to draw attention to the emergence of certain disquieting factors which cannot and ought not to be ignored. It may be recalled that in the struggle against Nazi occupation French democracy regained its soul. After the liberation for a time it seemed possible that the impetus of resistance would carry the country forward to the realisation of its destiny.

That hope has not been fulfilled. The bonds of unity of the popular elements forged in the years of struggle have not been maintained during the testing time of peace French politics, and particularly, progressive politics is once again showing symptoms of that enervating tendency to fragmentation which was so characteristic of it during the crucial years immediately preceding the second World War. The alliances of left parties have largely disintegrated and there is the unedifying spectacle of mutual recriminations.

This is not the place to judge between the claims of the various factions. All an outsider can do is to record the fact and record, too, that in the past similar sectarian feuds of the popular forces have opened the gate to disruption from the right from within and intervention of reaction from without. All the Cagulards are by no means dead. It may be a coincidence, but none the less significant, that only recently a plot against the Republic was revealed, involving highly placed military personalities which, from all reliable accounts, appears to have been a far more serious affair with wider ramifications than has been suggested by the press reports appearing abroad.

## De Gaulle's Re-emergence

On the other side, many French observers who have no communist leanings have noted that the present moment has been chosen by Mr. Marshall to propound his plan for European rehabilitation. They argue that Wall Street having usurped the functions of the City of London, it is natural for the U.S.A. to synchronise her diplomatic offensive with a moment of grave economic difficulties and political disorientation in France. They tend to interpret it as an attempt through the lure of dollar aid to detach French from the continental system into a delusive and unworkable power arrangement; and they recall that all this has happened before—for instance, during the Munich crisis.

In this critical and confused situation, with the right-wing mustering its forces in order to make a concerted bid for power, the position of General De Gaulle acquires something more than a speculative interest. The General, after a period of comparative quiescence into which he had withdrawn after his resignation in January 1946, is once again becoming increasingly vocal and making frequent public appearances to air his views on what should be the French policy in domestic as well as international matters. There would be nothing noteworthy about this development, were it not for the fact that he no longer speaks in his individual capacity, or even as a national leader above party politics, but as the President of a new body calling itself the "Rassemblement du Peuple Francais"—the Union of French People.

This new political group of course, vigorously denies that it is a political party at all and asserts that its aim is to ensure the interests of the nation as a whole. Such dubiously comprehensive solicitude for national well-being is always suspect and there can be little doubt that the R.P.F. is magnetically attracting all those who are too compromised to parade under their proper colours and are desperately seeking a badge of political respectability. It is more than likely that in time this omnibus right-wing group will become the focal point and hope of reaction in France. Counter-revolution always needs a clown and a figurehead and the Right has chosen De Gaulle for the latter role; it has yet to find the clown.

## Danger To Republic

Whether General De Gaulle would be amenable to playing the part for which the reactionary forces in French politics have marked him out, is not yet certain. He is a man of undoubted if muddled patriotism. But we know that patriotism is not adequate safeguard against political temptations; and de Gaulle has always entertained a somewhat exaggerated opinion of himself. This may well lead him to a point where we shall see the Cross of Lorraine, once the symbol of resistance, being transmuted into the symbol of clerico-fascist authoritarianism.

The future career of a general, however, is of little consequence except in so far as it may have some implications for political developments in France. An incipient danger to the Republic certainly exists. The parties of the Right ominiously shout that the danger comes from the Left. But from past experience we know that such ostentatious alarms usually signify designs of perfidy on their part. It would be undue pessimism to believe that these designs are bound to succeed. On the contrary, France today has a highly organised and vigilant trade union movement. It will resist to the utmost any attempt against Republican institutions and it will not tolerate an authoritarian regime. The Right is once again underestimating the reserves of democratic strength among the people of France

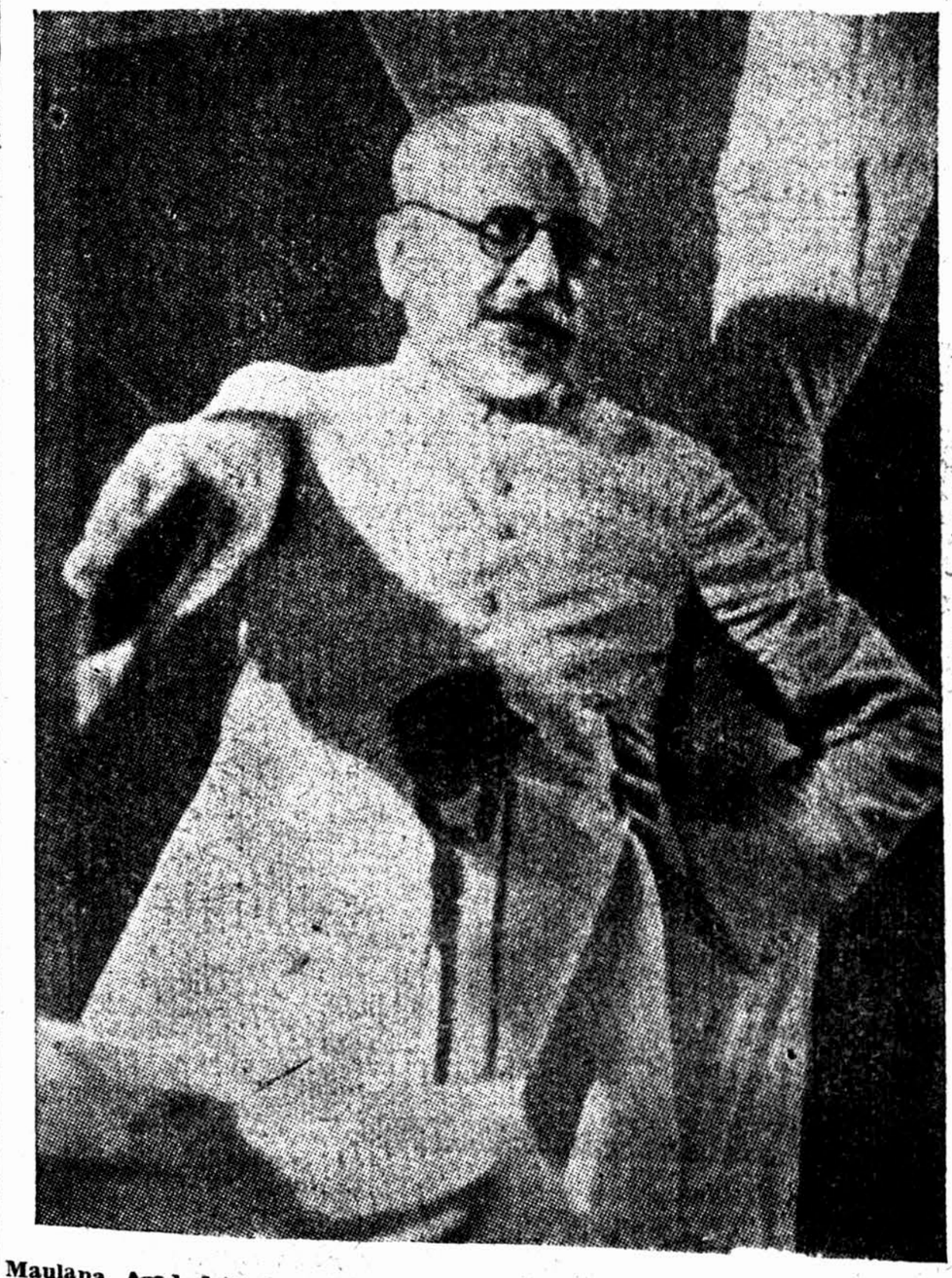
It is true that there is one major weakness in the progressive front—the rift between the socialists and the communists. This rift is due partly to temperamental and partly to ideological reasons. The Socialist Party leadership is composed largely of intellectuals, men of immense culture, like Blum, but of even greater illusions. As such it is prone to mistake ineffectualness for tolerance and pave the way of reaction with the noblest of intentions.

The Communist Party leadership, on the other hand, has discipline and determination, combined with a fairly accurate understanding of the international situation. But it has, too, the defects of its virtues; and in its tactical preoccupations, is apt to ignore those subtler psychological considerations which are not less important in handling of mass movements than in personal relations.

Against this, it should be recorded that there is widespread desire among the rank and file on both sides for unity. At the last party conference M. Ramadier only managed to get a very precarious majority for his anti-communist policy and at Lyons that majority may become a minority. Equally, the Communists are anxious, in view of the dangers of a "Western Bloc", to mobilise the broadest measure of support for a more rational Foreign policy for France.

If the unity between these two parties is achieved then the Fourth Republic would be able to look to the future with confidence. But in French politics nothing can be taken for granted and there are incalculable economic factors in the situation which may prove decisive one way or the other.

**(To Be Continued).**



Maulana Azad delivering his famous [illegible] at the historic Quit India session of the A.I.C.C. in August 1942.

# ROLE OF THE STATES IN ECONOMY OF INDIA

**The role of the Indian States in the Indian economy of the future to-day becomes a burning problem as their status in the Indian Union begins to be thrashed out.**

**It is however well to remember that the boundaries of these States were determined by any divine kingly right as is ofies sought to be made out by the Princes, but by the exigencies of the British rise to power.**

The States are not a collective or compact whole which can function as separate and self contained economic unit. In the words of Sir Robert Holland the British "welded the country into a composite whole by superimposing upon the original relation of the States with the crown a constitutional doctrine—in matters like the construction of railways and telegraphs, currency and coinage, production of salt, development of sea and land customs and other fiscal matters—by which without the consent of the States concerned, a body of usages has been evolved in harmony with the needs of the Indian body politic, usages 'benevolent' in intention but nevertheless to some extent arbitrary"

As a result of these usages the economic unification of the country has proceeded too far to-day to conceive of the future in any other terms except as an indivisible economic unit and the only rational or practical assumption on which the relation of the States to the economic development of the entire country can be viewed is as an organic whole, with a single economic policy, aim and structure; and although the old usuages will have to be scrapped and replaced with new ones, if they are to have any reality, they can only be within this single orbit. It has already been pointed out that these illusory boundaries will grow even more unreal as India begins to chalk out a free and independent course for herself, shaking off the British trammels, completely.

## *Need For Change*

India's economic ills, its general poverty, industrial backwardness, its lopsided rural character, its vast waste of natural resources and human material, are all inextricably bound up with the country's political future. Similarly the poverty of the Indian States which is as great or even greater than that of British India, has no chance of being combated, without the necessary political changes. But political changes are only the means to economic ends. These are not possible without a central plan and central directive within which the regional details can be worked out. But to do that the present constitutional, territorial and sentimental limitations within which the States not only function to-day but threaten to continue to function even in the future, are a great impediment.

This is however only the negative aspect of the probem. There is also the positive aspect—the need for coordinated all India effort through central financial assistance and guidance. This however cannot be made a practicable proposition unless the States fall into line with the provinces and adapt themselves to the observance of certain basic principles of administration and standards of control, which cannot however be ensured if the States continue to be administered by those who show more concern for their dubious sovereignty than for the progress of the country. For Indian freedom will be reduced to a mockery if 2/5 of her area and 1/4 of her population are divided into 601 States, each struggling to keep up its shadowy independence against the forces of progress which must of necessity integrate into a single unit.

## *Grave Conundrum*

The Indian States are economically backward. There are hardly any authentic figures available to show either their total income or income per capita. But what figures are available point to areas of varying sizes, mostly undeveloped and the human material in a depressed state, having lost all initiative and vigour due to long suppression under a most antiquated and oppressive economic and political system. Most of them are very small, "many of them smaller than a fair sized agricultural farm in England or the U.S.A." Forty-six of these states have an area of less than 2 sq. miles, 8 less than 1/2 a sq. mile and one of them the smallest, as 0.29 sq. miles with a population of 206 and revenue of Rs. 500. Seventy-seven of them have an area of less than one sq. mile each. But even the smallest of them are weighed down by a rigid feudal system, which reduces them to even greater poverty than they might otherwise have suffered from. In the words of the Butler Committee some of their feudal ruling chief's income is no "greater than that of the annual income of an ordinary artisan." Some of the official figures show that the total revenues of 171 States amounts to 6 1/2 lakhs, the average being 3.813. The combined revenue of 517 States is Rs. 6 crores which let it be noted is 2/5 of the revenue of a single State,—Hyderabad. According to the All-India States People Conference, only 21 States have each a population exceeding 20 lakhs or revenue exceeding Rs. 50 lakhs.

The present figures are no doubt for our purpose misleading, as the States potentialities are as yet undeveloped, and which with scientific application of modern methods, might become more fruitful and be able to support large populations and on a better standard. As things stand at present the 21 States listed by the A.I.S.P.C. have more than 3/4 of the aggregate revenue of all the 601 states and 3/5 of the total population; which only shows the enormous inequalities between them of every sort, which is a most disturbing and tantalising fact in all economic development. In Sir Geofry de Montmorency's pertinent words they "offer a grave conundrum in evolution—and their disappearance and absorption would of course be inevitable if Britain ever ceased to be the supreme power as regards India".

## *Dead Mass—Complicated And Frozen*

The above figures, sketchy though they be, are sufficient pointers to one fact: that they are on their own, with rare exceptions, in no position to launch out on any appreciable schemes of economic development to meet the rising needs of the times. Bold imagination creative incentive, driving power are needed side by side with credit skill and equipment. Let us therefore examine the conditions obtaining in the States at present.

Agriculture predominates even more in the economy of the States than in British India because of its comparative industrial backwardness. Most of the problems, especially the basic medies equally applicable. One thing however must be noted; feudalism is far more firmly entrenched in the States than in British India, for while in the latter feudalistic lines may be traced in the economic set up, the political tracings have been moving definitely away from the feudal allignments, with the rapid growth of social and political consciousness.

But it is quite otherwise in the States. There the entire political structure traces the outline of the feudal pattern which still forms the core of their existence. In some States as in Rajputana but far more so in a State like Hyderabad, the feudal order rises from the very depths of the foundations to the topmost heights, each rigid strata pressing hard upon the other, like several smaller States within a State, then each of these States split up into still smaller States, and again each of them cut up into tinier ones—all the way down the line, numerous, confusing, making the economy of the entire area complicated and frozen into a dead mass which would have to be galvanised perhaps through some dynamic force to be made to stir, pulsate with life and move on its long obstructed course.

The whole social stratum would first have to be loosened, so that an abiding interest in the land created in the actual tiller by creating sufficient security for him through the adoption of social conventions as the initial step in this direction. Only then would it be possible to follow that up with other measures, through which science may be pressed into service so that the knowledge and the skill of the agriculturist can be raised to a higher level of achievement.

## *"Modern Props"*

While some of these problems may be of local import such as improved seed, better manure, rotation of crops, combating pests and the like, there are others of larger interest such as reclamation of waste land, prevention of soil erosion, afforestation large-scale irrigation, which would have to call for central planning, execution and directive in cooperation with local effort.

Moreover the various phases of development must react upon each other. In the provinces the basic problem of social relations like land tenure, fragmentation, agricultural credit and debts are being rapidly regulated through suitable legislation. We have even come to a stage where active steps are being taken to break up large proprietary holdings such as Zamindari. In our present economic scheme of things, all such feudal forms are on the list to be dumped on to the scrap heap. From nationalisation of industries to nationalisation of land is only a short step. Such a revolutionary change in agriculture is an essential move in the direction of africultural progress or even political democracy. No where is the fact being demonstrated more clearly than in the States that no sound economic or political structure can be raised on unhealthy agrarian foundations.

Let us take for instance the case of Hyderabad which is very typical of the way attempts are made to build a political edifice of modern appearance on a completely moribund foundation. On a superficial appraisal one may mistake it for a democratic structure and wonder how this miracle can happen. But closer observation betrays it as only a clever device to perpetuate the decaying strata within by bolstering it up with fresh modern props. Under the confusive guise of functional representation, all the old vested interests especially the feudal ones are sought to be retained and power made to still vest in them. Such retrograde measures will stulitfy the progressive stream in the country.

## *Cheap Labour Lures Big Money*

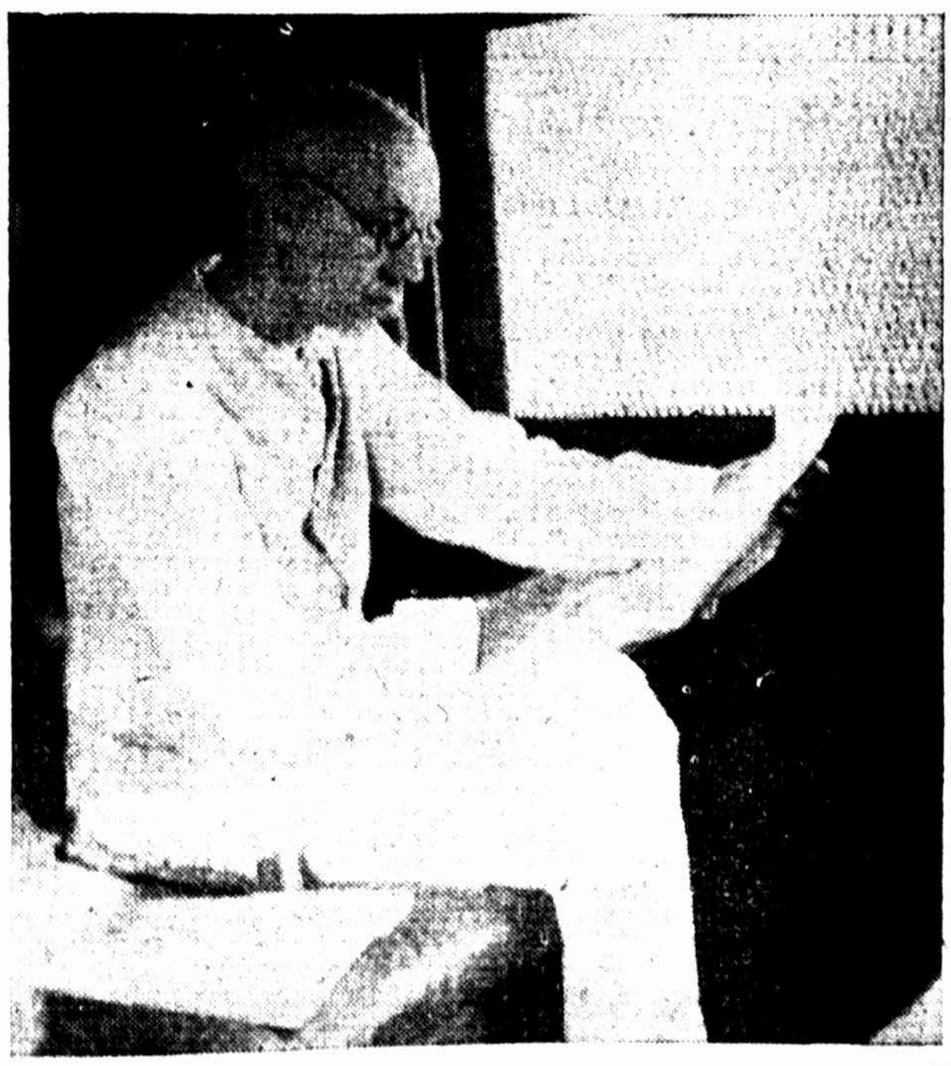
The industrial position of the States is even worse. With 1/4 of the country's population they have only a tenth of its industrial labour within that area, and with few exceptions, own no major industries of any kind. One point of significance to be noted is that one of the factors in the development of industries in the States, is cheap labour, due no doubt to general economic backwardness and the heavy pressure on the land. This is being amply exploited by vested interests both within and outside the State, especially the latter who bring into the State, their capital to invest and be able to successfully compete with concerns in British India who probably operate at higher costs. In any case large scale industrialisation cannot be done piece-meal on mere local planning, for even such details as the location of industries has a special importance both from the industry's as well as labour point of view, in the modern economic context. The order of priorities is another equally important factor. All this involves demarcating the country into zones based upon careful surveys of resources and needs—not just profits as now—plan not just one or two major industries, but complimentary ones alongside of them. This necessarily presupposes regional functioning but within the large national framework, in which a centre can operate through these regions as its own constituent parts.

From industry follows commerce and trade. Once again discrepancies and confusion are evident. At present the stats have little voice in the determining of India's tariffs. Several of them levy not only their own Sea Customs but inland customs as well. Free movement of goods and men, removal of existing petty little restrictions, a uniform system of customs duties, will be some of the essential features of future Indian economy which would be quite incompatible with the exercising of various independent rights.

Viewed from any angle, common action based on common interest, motivated by a common purpose to cater to the good of the entire country, in which all the resources are pooled, can alone work effec-

## By Kamaladevi

***What role will the states play in the economic development of the country? Will they retain their feudal character and act as a deadweight on the progress of India? Or will they agree to be integrated in the larger economic structure, so that the future of India can be planned as a whole? Without such a merger Indian freedom will be reduced to a mockery with the chequerboard of states acting as a drag at every step.***



Jawaharlal Nehru engrossed in reading during a railway journey

# World Of Tomorrow

## *Romance By Robot*

A robot will soon be finding love, romance and adventure in a pack of cards at the Tottenham Public Library.

This does not mean that the Library is going in for mechanised fortune telling. There will be no hearts, clubs, spades or diamonds in the pack. Trey will merely be a record of readers' tastes in books. All the borrowers are being given forms on which to indicate the kind of literature they like. It may be anything from detective yarns to text books on zoology.

When the cards are returned they will be puncred in a code and placed in the robot which will then sort and classify them as quickly as could six human being.

"It will be a great help in ordering future stock to know which books are most popular", says Mr. McLellan, Director of Libraries. "We also mean to tell individual readers when we get new books which may interest them"

## *New Miniature Thermometer*

A novel pocket thermometer, designed for the personal use of engineers and chemists, has been put into production by a U.K. firm which specialises in this type of equipment.

The instrument, which can be easily carried in the west pocket, has a head and stem of stainless steel, and an easily-read dial with permanent scale markings. When the instrument is not in use the stem is screwed into the protective ebonite sheath fitted with a pocket clip. This sheath has a secondary use in that it can be used as a holder when making tests, by screwing the stem of the thermometer through the cross-hole at the end.

The thermometer head is under one inch in diameter and the overall length, including the protective sheath, is about 3 inches.

The thermometer is made in three ranges: 0 to 200 degrees and 0 to 300 degrees Fahrenheit, and 0 to 150 degrees Centigrade.

## *Unbreakable Fountain Pen*

An unusually attractive fountain pen, which has the additional advantage of being unbreakable and non-inflammable, is now being made by a London firm

This pen, known as "Home Link", is made in a silvery light alloy or is available in gold, ruby, blue, jet black and other colours.

The nib, which is supplied in fine and medium sizes, is heavily gilted to protect it from corrosion by ink and acid, and is fitted with a ball point for smoothness. Carbon copies can easily be made. Filling is by lever action, while the feed has a special device whichn ensures an instantaneous and regular flow of ink

## *The Crated Bus*

A revolutionary technique has been adopted by a Birmingham firm who specialise in the manufacture of "crated buses," whose parts can be assembled in 12 hours, and are then ready for the road.

Only steel tubes and 'hiduminium'—aluminium plates—are employed. No timber is used, so that the "crated bus" is well suited for tropics

The prefabricated bus is assembled like the parts of a Meccano set and, as the bus is about 20 per cent lighter than the usual type, it saves fuel and wear and tear of the types.

---

Cowboy: "Getting your saddle on backward aren't you?"

Dude Rancher: "That's all you know about it, smarty. You don't even know which way I'm going.

*

Teacher: "When was Rome built?"

Johnnie: "In the night."

Teacher: "Where did you learn that?"

Johnnie: "Well, you said: 'Rome wasn't built in a day'".

*

"Dady, don't they ever give showers for the groom?"

"No son. There will be storms enough for him after the bride begins to nag."


GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

# DISPOSALS

## WEEKLY SELECTION

**For Immediate Sale to the Highest Bidder by Public Opening of Tenders**

1. Fifty-three 1,500 gallon, 4×2, Ford Petrol Tank Lorries, each unit consisting of one 4×2 Prime Mover (Tractor) with one two-wheeled Petrol Tank Semitrailer. Class I, located at 'B' Vehicle Sub-Depot, Dehu, Near Poona. *Reserve price Rs. 14,000/- each.* Bids for any number.

2. 335 cwts. serviceable Cordage Hemp, 1¾". *Reserve price Rs. 30/- per cwt.* Bids for whole quantity only.

3. 780 cwts. serviceable Cordage Hemp, 2". *Reserve price Rs. 30/- per cwt.* Bids for minimum of 500 cwts.

   Items 2 and 3 are located at Harness & Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore.

4. 140 cwts. serviceable Cordage Hemp, 1". *Reserve price Rs. 30/- per cwt.* Bids for whole quantity only.

5. 1,460 cwts. serviceable Cordage Hemp, 1¼". *Reserve price Rs. 30/- per cwt.* Bids for minimum of 500 cwts.

   Items 4 and 5 are located at Ammunition Factory, Kirkee

6. 800 cwts. serviceable Tallow, located at Ordnance Factory, Ambernath (G.I.P. Rly.). *Reserve price Rs. 30/- per cwt.* Bids for minimum of 100 cwts.

7. 250 cwts. serviceable Tallow, located at 500 TN. Stores Depot, 28, Garden Reach Road, Calcutta. *Reserve price Rs. 30/- per cwt.* Bids for minimum of 100 cwts.

8. 6,650 doz. Ampoules of Emetine Hydrochloride, ½ gr. in ampoules of 1 c. c. *Reserve price Rs. 1/8 per doz.* Bids for whole quantity only.

9. 12,230 doz. ampoules of Emetine Hydrochloride, 1 gr. in ampoules of 1 c. c. *Reserve price Rs. 3/- per doz.* Bids for minimum of 5,000 doz.

10. 65,000 lbs. Aether (for Pharmaceutical purposes). *Reserve price As. -/12/- per lb.* Bids for minimum of 10,000 lbs.

11. 40,000 lbs. Sodii Salicylas. *Reserve price Rs. 1/8/- per lb.* Bids for minimum of 10,000 lbs.

    Items 8 to 11 are located in Central Medical Store Depot, Bombay (previously Army Medical Stores) and are serviceable.

Quantities of items 2 to 11 inclusive are approximate A. C. 294.

The highest bid above the reserve unit price, received by Deputy Director General (Co-ordination), Directorate General of Disposals, New Delhi, by August 24th, 1947, will be accepted. DO NOT SEND OFFERS BELOW RESERVE PRICE. The successful tenderer will be informed and the deposits of unsuccessful tenderers returned by September 1st, 1947. Public Opening of tenders at 11 a.m. on August 25th 1947. Stores must be removed by September 16th, 1947. They will be sold "as is, where is"

Sealed tenders in double covers, both superscribed "WS36" may be sent on plain paper; special forms are not required. No tender will be considered unless accompanied by a receipt for 10% of the bid deposited in favour of Director General of Disposals in Reserve Imperial Bank or a Government Treasury CHEQUES WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED. Permits to view from Disposals Offices at Calcutta, Bombay Cawnpore Lahore Madras and Karachi

*This advertisement will not reappear. Look out for next Sunday's Selection.*


# August 15,—Before And After

(Continued From Page 5)

dia, it has got to consolidate its gains and the middle classes are strong enough not to allow it to sink into impotence. This is not to say that a time may not come when it will have to disappear slowly, to lose its present character and to put on a new appearance. During its sixty years, it has been many things by turn. Even if its main object of Swaraj has been achieved, it may, without changing the name, pass into the hands of others. Mankind is a procession which takes its own routes and carries its own flags according to the complexion of the cause and the turn of the wind.

Meanwhile, it is the duty of the present leadership to retain the Congress intact by making it step by step as Leftist as possible. We are all Socialists to-day. Agrarian reform must reach its logical conclusion till the farthest limit of collectivisation. The Congress is not at present on the best of terms with labour. In some places, it has passed reprehensible laws. In some provinces it is reported to be breaking up labour machinery not to its liking. The main problems before the country is the problem of increased production. That purpose will not be served by alienating the Kisan and the worker. A twenty-year truce favourable to the Leftist elements will achieve the double advantage of increasing the health and wealth of the people, and building the war potential and firstrate multisided modern industries

Most of the present Congress leaders are old and outdated. Let us pause and pay a tribute to them. They have done their best, indeed, and deserve well of a grateful country. A new leadership will come in the natural course. Let us bear two working maxims in mind—reunion of India and resolute rule in the interests of tranquillity and industrial development. Let us also bear in mind two philosophical principles. One is that freedom thrives only in conditions of freedom and we must not be disheartened in the transition period of emancipation. Secondly, freedom must be universal. The independence of Indonesia should be as dear to us as the freedom of India and so where there is no freedom now, especially in countries round about us, we shall have to work for their freedom as well. It is a great mission before us. A free India and a reunited India will be a great India indeed. We have only to bring to our tasks strong minds and stout hearts. We shall not quail before them.

# Smile Awhile

### NOT SO SURE

A cricket match was in progress between teams composed of tradesmen.

"How's that?" yelled the bowler, as the ball caught the batsman a crack on the shin.

"Out!" said the umpire.

The batsman rubbed the affected part, then, extracting a card from his pocket, handed it to the umpire, who read: "Let I Seewell, Optician, examine your eyes."

*

"Darling, let's get married."

"Why the hurry?"

"Well, I would put an end to our being just crazy about each other."

*

Asked where her husband might be found, the wife replied that he had gone fishing.

"Just walk down to the bridge," she suggested, caustically, "and look around until you find a rod with a worm on each end."

# The French Empire—To Be Or Not To Be?

**War in Indo-China, revolt in Madagascar, bloody demonstrations in Casablanca, mutiny at Carcassonne! What is happening to the French Empire, and so, to France herself?**

BY JACKSON MAYERS

Her 39-day defeat in 1940 was caused in part by domestic industrial backwardness—French steel production before the Second World War was less than a third of Germany's. The present crisis of empire may fatally accentuate that industrial weakness, for as Premier Paul Ramadier said recently: "France alone would be an enslaved France"

Before the war, she imported a third of her coal, half per coke, 67 per cent of her fats, 80 per cent of her wool, 90 per cent of her cotton and non-ferrous metals and 98 per cent of her petroleum! And roughly a quarter of all France's imports in 1938 were from her colonies. Small wonder that out of the fiery debates in the French Committee of National Liberation in 1944, came an agreement cutting clear across French politics; all parties united on retaining the empire, separated from France by five years of war and German occupation

But freed then of French control, most colonies had moved toward complete separation. In an effort to regain her war-lost empire, though too weak to re-establish the colonial system of divide and rule, France took a leaf from the British Commonwealth and sought to create a federalized empire. Before the war, France had made department of Algeria, and Reunion Island in the Indian Ocean. But this policy, stemming from 1848 of assimilating colonial peoples directly into continental France, she now subordinated to a federal system, the French Union

## *"Paper Promises"?*

Gone from the vocabulary of imperialism was the very name "empire". "Colonies" became "Overseas France" "protectorates" were transformed of the Constitution of the Fourth into "associated states." The Preamble of the Union (Articles 80-82 of the constitution of the Fourth Republic, Oct. 28, 1946) spoke of equal rights and duties, of coordinating efforts and pooling resources of democratic Government. France was going to live up to the Charter of the United Nations (Article 73) which required imperial powers to assure the "political and economic progress of overseas colonies."

**Yet despite these words of freedom agreed to by French Communists, Socialists, Catholics and others, colonial peoples grew more fearful of France's intentions, more unwilling ..to accept any renewal of her domination. They quickly learned that in the world's second largest empire, constitutional promises of equality, the vote and the right to hold public office, even when made by leftist parties, were only paper phrases.**

French residents in the colonies, perhaps 2,000,000 strong, had as much voting power in the colonies' dual legislature systems as 110,000,000 natives. Moslem women were denied the vote. In the Assembly of the French Union, metropolitan France with 41,000,000 people was allotted half the 240 seats; she could never be out-voted by 110,000,000 colonials. The Assembly itself was neither legislative nor executive. A consultative body it could merely give its oponions on legislation.

## *"Jewel Of Empire"*

Then, upsetting the national unity of all French parties, the "jewel of empre" revolted—rich Indo-China, where 38,000 French ruled 23,000,000 natives. It is still France's gravest political crisis since the war. In March, as if to put pressure on Catholic Foreign Minister Bidault at the Moscow Conference, French Communist deputies abstained from voting confidence in Socialist Premier Ramadier policy of continued operations against Indo-China. But the Communists manoeuvre of embarrassment was within the cadre of their own pro-imperialism

**Behind the Indo-Chinese struggle lie 85 years of oppression by old-style French imperialism, brought to the boil of warfare on Dec. 19, 1946 when the Indo-Chinese tried to control their own border customs and establish their own currency. Despite the the French Foreign Legion, armed thousands of crack German troops in with machine guns and planes, France cannot easily defeat an opponent so skilled in guerilla and scorched earth tactics as the Communist Viet Minh party of Ho-Chi-Minh, thought by many the most unusual colonial leader in Asia since Dr. Sun Yat Sen. Unable to get U. S. military supplies, France is carrying a burden of military costs which sap further her weak economy.**

Inspired by Indo-China's resistance, other colonies have moved for independence. The hitherto friendly Sultan Sidi Mohammed called in mid-April for "complete independence" of Morocco, which he has now linked with the Arab League. Violence has broken out in Casablanca.

Algeria also is in ferment. French tanks have been landed at Algiers. The nationalist leader, Messaali Hadj, forbidden to enter Algiers and other large cities, and ordered by Interior Minister Edouard Depreux to tone down his independence demands, insisted on "the right of a people to determine its own form of Government. "He reminded reporters in April that it was the Popular Front Government of Socialist Leon Blum which in 1936 dissolved the Moslem Party, and that the French Communists likewise had opposed the Moslems.

More recently, while touring French West Africa, the Socialist President of France, Vincent Auriol, was greeted by natives carrying signs demanding equality and an end to French rule. He denounced the demonstrators as 'Communists.'

**Visits of Socialist and other dignitaries proved insufficient in fiery Madagascar in the Indian Ocean, where since the great outbreaks of March 29 troops have replaced Socialists and honeyed words. Though pro-independence deputies are jailed, the Renovation Party, working with the highly flexible Communists, continues the struggle. Such is the contradictory nature of French parties that call themselves left, but oppose and try to use colonial movements.**

Within France proper, at ancient Carcassonne, 400 Indo-Chinese soldiers held a seven day sit-down, sympathy strike until routed on April 10 by tear gas. In the struggle two French soldiers were killed. From the Far East to Carcassonne, from Madagascar to Casablanca — in truth, the French question is the colonial question.

## *Pressure Left And Right*

Not only the colonies are in motion. At least five U. S. corporations have entered Indo-China, and under the provisions of last year's American loan, French leaders declare, France can no longer remain independent of America. Communist leader Maurice Thorez charged on April 20 that friendly powers (i.e. the United States) were preparing to supplant France in her own colonies. But France is also under pressure from Russia, through her dominated third of Europe, and the 1,300,000-man French Communist Party, which controls the 6,000,000-man General Confederation of Labor, and other Communist parties in the colonies.

Caught between such forces and colonial revolt, France has lost whatever political basis she might have had for settling her domestic and overseas problems. Undaunted, General de Gaulle has picked this moment of travail, in his Strasbourg speech of April 6, to launch his Reunion of the French People, by calling on Frenchmen to rally to save the Empire "as they did yesterday for the liberation of France? Historically too late, de Gaulle has not said how 2,000,000 French in all the colonies can control 110,000,000 independence-bound colonials!

**If, as appears likely, the French Union proves an abortion, the newly-born Fourth Republic may not survive infancy. France cannot live with her colonies — nor without them. 1798, can, with Gallic aptness, say: French leaders, parroting those of Apres nous, le deluge.**

**If as appears likely, the French Union proves an abortion, the newly-born Fourth Republic may not survive infancy. France cannot live with her colonies—nor without them. French leaders, parroting those of 1798 can Gallic aptness say: Apres nous, le deluge!**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Mr. B. G. Kher speaking at a farewell party given to Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa at C.C.I. on Friday. Mr. Pakvasa is seated third from left.

# SERIOUS SPLIT IN BRITISH CABINET?

## Nationalisation Plan Causes Flutter Among Ministers?

**LONDON, Aug. 9 (A.P.A.)· The approach of Britain's Socialist Government to the solution of its grave economic problems was reported yesterday to have split the Cabinet as well as the Socialist majority of Parliament on which the Government must rely to retain office.**

The inner struggles of the Labour Party seemed complicated by the bitter opposition of Conservatives under the leadership of wartime Premier Winston Churchill. who yesterday accused the Government of 'seeking a blank cheque for totalitarian Government."

Churchill's accusation was made in connection with a bill brought forth by Deputy Prime Minister, Herbert Morrison, to carry wartime emergency powers fully into the economic field in the concentration of men, materials and industrial plants on essential export work. The Bill was passed on its decisive second reading by a vote of 251 to 148

The Cabinet division reportedly hinged on the prospects for the nationalisation of the steel industry.

There have been recurrent recent rumours, in both political and financial circles. that the Government might abandon that project—scheduled for the next session of Parliament beginning in October—in favour of a lesser plan for Government participation in the ownership of the industry.

Several London morning papers said Health Minister, Aneurin Bevan, one of the most ardent Socialists in the Cabinet, has threatened to resign unless the nationalisation of steel is carried through

Prime Minister Attlee arranged to meet the Parliamentary critics within his own party at a private meeting on Monday, and the "London Daily Mail's" political correspondent wrote that the Prime Minister "is faced with a degree of restlessness which can at any moment become a challenge to his leadership."

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CALCUTTA, Aug. 9 (U.P.I.): The West Bengal Government, it is understood, has decided to set up a Conciliation Board to go into the question of wages, dearness allowance, bonus, etc., in the textile industry of the Province. Mr. Suresh Bannerjee, Labour Minister, is now ascertaining the factors responsible for the disparity in wages of the textile workers in Bombay and Bengal.

# *Latin-America Wants 'Little Marshall Plan'*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (UPA): The Marshall Plan for aid to Europe developed ramifications to-day as governmental and private agencies rushed to preparations to enable action when the 16 European countries submit their recommendations.

Some of the Latin-American countries, which are troubled by a dollar-exchange crisis, are hopeful that an aftermath of the aid to Europe will be a "little Marshall Plan," applicable to inter-American relations.

To what extent will Congress and public opinion approve aid to Europe?

Thus far, United States public opinion appears to be developing favourably to the Marshall Plan because of the fact of the European effort and also because the impression grows that the Marshall programme is less hazardous than the procedure contemplated when President Truman presented his so-called doctrine in connection with the Greece and Turkey aid programme.

Although the United States preparations in connection with the Marshall Plan will not become fully apparent until the European recommendations are submitted, there is already an extraordinary ferment and activity in many agencies.

The State Department is the central point in the situation on account of the international communications and contacts involved but the Commerce, Agriculture and Interior Departments, the Tariff Commission and other agencies are also studying.

The European proposals will be studied against the background of the following special surveys in preparation here:

Firstly, Secretary of the Interior Krug. on the national resources situation.

Secondly, a study of a group on price level and broad economic repercussion.

Thirdly, a businessman's group headed by Secretary of Commerce Harriman, which will develop reactions of private industry and commerce.

Numerous private bodies such as the United States Chamber of Commerce, are working with the group.

Thus far, no time-table is yet officially indicated for the Marshall Plan. Some experts think that the European countries' programme won't be completed until October.

The question will then arise whether the reviews and analysis can be completed soon enough for a special session of Congress on the European problem, prior to the regular session convening on January 3.

A special session, theoretically, is desirable, due to the fact that the debates probably would be less complicated than when the Presidential Annual Budget and Appropriations Bills are before the regular session.

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## NEWS IN BRIEF

TRIVANDRUM, Aug. 8 (A.P.I.): Government of Madras have permitted Mr. S. Parthasarathi Aiyengar, Inspector-General of Police, to be relieved of his appointment on August 1947.

NEW DELHI, Aug. 9 (U.P.I.): Pandit Hiralal Shastri, General Secretary of the All-India States' Peoples' Conference, announced that he is glad to state that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has withdrawn his offer of resignation from the Standing Committee of the A.I.S.P.C.

KARACHI, Aug. 9 (U.P.I.): Interest has been aroused in the Capital of Pakistan on the mention of the names of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan in the list of Pakistan Constituert Assembly Members issued by the Assembly Secretariat. They have been allotted accommodation in Baluch Mess.

WARDHAGANJ, Aug. 9 (U.P.I.): Mr. A. S. Bhattacharya, General Secretary of the All-India Students' Federation, had discussion with Mr Ravindra Varma, President of the All-India Students' Congress about the resolution on the reorganisation of students' movement recently adopted by the Working Committee of All-India Students' Congress at Udaipur.

NEW DELHI, Aug. 9 (U.P.I.): A Fact Finding Commission on behalf of the students from India Burma, China, Iran and Arabia will be sent to Indonesia in September next to study students' movement and the condition of students there. Members of the Commission will be chosen from all the countries mentioned above.

# Control Of Forward Trading In Cotton

## Bombay Govt. To Sponsor Legislation: Cabinet Committee Recommendations Accepted

BOMBAY, August 9. (A.P.I.): The Government of Bombay has accepted the recommendations of the Cabinet Committee appointed to report on the further control and regulation of forward trading in cotton in the province. The Government proposes to bring forward the requisite legislation at an early date relating to assumption of larger powers of control.

### LETTER TO COTTON ASSOCIATION

The Government has addressed the Board of the East India Cotton Association, Bombay, to take steps to effect the alterations in the constitution as recommended by the Committee. It is hoped that the Board and the Association will be reconstituted accordingly next year.

The Government have made it clear that the Committee does not envisage, and the Government does not propose, the assumption of control over non-transferable delivery contracts in cotton.

The Government has accepted the recommendations of the Committee relating to survey and arbitration as a provisional solution, but suggests that an agreement be reached before January 1, 1948, between the East India Cotton Association and the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

The Government has decided that the absorption of the members of the Shri Mahajan Association into the unitary body into which the East India Cotton Association will be reconstituted should be effected by creating a new and temporary class of membership. On the expiry of the temporary period, this class should be absorbed into one of the regular classes of membership under the conditions to be then prescribed. The position of these members will be reviewed by the Government at a date not later than May 31, 1950.

**The "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"**

**will issue**
**a "Freedom Supplement"**
**on 15th August**

**The issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of 15th August, including the "Freedom Supplement", will be sold as usual for two annas. Book your order now.**

**The offices of the "Bombay Chronicle" will remain closed on Friday 15th August. There will, therefore, be no issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" on Saturday 16th August.**

## *Let There Be An International Inquiry*

### *"Times" Suggestion With Regard To Indonesia*

LONDON, August 9, (A.P.A.): A demand for an "International inquiry" into the Indonesian dispute was voiced today by the London 'Times'.

After reviewing the Dutch and Indonesian standpoints on the issue, the 'Times' noted editorially that the Asian countries "have ranged themselves solidly behind the Indonesian Republic for reasons wholly unconnected with the merits of the case."

"They believe that a struggle is in progress between a European 'colonial' Power and the new spirit of Asian nationalism.

"There is only one way to determine the rights and wrongs of the matter, and that is by an international inquiry."

The 'Times' said that would be 'hard' for the Dutch to waive their legal rights (a situation which roused British sympathy) but added: "In the last resort it is in their own best interests as well as in the wider interests of a good understanding between east and west that they should do so."

## Cotton Enquiry Postponed

### Government Accept Tariff Board's Recommendations

NEW DELHI, August 9 (A.P.I.): The Government of India's resolution on the Indian Tariff Board's report dealing with the claim to protection from the cotton textile machinery industry is published in a Gazette of India (Extraordinary) today, says a communique.

The Tariff Board considers that the application for protection of the cotton textile machinery industry is premature as the industry has not yet achieved sufficient production to allow of a reasonable estimate of costs being made, and has recommended that the enquiry should be postponed and taken up again early in 1948.

It has also recommended the reclassification of the spinning and weaving machinery items in the accounts relating to the sea borne trade and navigation of British India.

The Government of India accept the Board's recommendations.

## *10 Per Cent Remission In Land Revenue*

**BOMBAY, Saturday.**

**In celebration of the Independence Day on August 15 the Government of Bombay has, as a special act of grace, decided to remit 10 per cent of land revenue demand so far as recoveries of the current year's agricultural assessment is concerned.**

**It has also been decided that local fund cess should be levied on the land revenue fixed for collection after taking this special remission into account.**

### Madras Govt.'s Industrial Corporation

MADRAS, Aug. 9. (A.P.I.): The Madras Government has decided to start an Industrial and Finance Corporation, with a capital of one crore of rupees, to afford financial aid to industrial undertakings in the Province. It will also encourage the starting of new industries by granting long-term and short-term loans.

It will be a joint stock company registered under the Indian Companies Act.

The Madras Cabinet which considered the matter at its meeting to-day decided that the Government should subscribe 50 per cent of the capital so that they would have an effective control over the organisation. The balance of 50 per cent of the capital will be allotted for subscription by banks, insurance companies, investment corporations and other co-operative institutions.

## STOP PRESS

**DAVIS CUP SINGLES**

MONTREAL, August 9 (Reuter): Dinny Pails of Australia, defeated Brendan Macken, of Canada, in the Davis Cup singles here today by 6/4, 6/2, 6/2.

**INDONESIAN MESSAGE TO SECURITY COUNCIL**

BATAVIA, August 9 (U.P.A): Radio Jogjakarta announced today that the Indonesian Republic had sent a message to the United Nations Security Council that the Dutch "are continuing their military action" in Indonesia.

Royal welcome was accorded to Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Governor-General-designate of Pakistan on his arrival at Karachi.

# *MOST SERIOUS FIGHTING IN INDONESIA SINCE TRUCE*

## *Republican Attacks Near Java And Semarang*

### *FEDERATION OF CHINESE SOCIETIES APPEAL FOR PROTECTION TO UNO*

BATAVIA, August 9. (U.P.A.): Dutch and Indonesian Communiques reported today the most serious fighting since the Dutch-Indonesian truce.

The Dutch charged that 300 Indonesians, in the largest single attack of the truce, assaulted Bandegakoelon, near Soerabaja, Java. They also reported another Indonesian attack on Goeberg, near Semarang. Dates were not given.

Meanwhile, an Indonesian communique charged that Dutch troops had entered Toekboegel, four miles south of Ambarawa in east Java on Friday. It said the Dutch withdrew after inflicting slight casualties on the Indonesians. The Indonesians have warned that they will resume scorched earth tactics unless the Dutch advances cease.

Saturday's Dutch communique said the Indonesians actually had continued to loot and burn. It said the town of Kabandjahe, 40 miles south of Medan, Sumatra, had been destroyed. It said that among the wrecked buildings was a British school. The Dutch charged that many towns in Sumatra were looted and also that the Indonesians had interned 300 Indians west of Jogjakarta the day before the cease fire began and took them to the Republican capital of Jogjakarta.

**CHINESE APPEAL TO U. N.**

The Federation of Chinese Societies here appealed today for protection to the United Nations Security Council, in the name of humanity and justice.

"Reports up-to-date," said the cable sent by the Federation's Chairman, "show that roughly several hundred Chinese, mostly women and children, have already fallen victims"

In a broadcast from Batavia, Mr. Hung Yuan Tuan, the Chairman, said that, though the Chinese agreed that the Indonesians should secure their freedom, this did not mean that the Republicans should forget the potential rights of the Chinese.

In June and July, 1946, 1,831 Chinese residents of Tangerand, including 385 women and children, were more atrociously murdered than the Japanese had murdered their enemies.

He went on to suggest that the Republic should be called by the United Nations to cease hostilities within 24 hours, and return the thousands of Chinese taken away as prisoners, to their homes.

He requested the United Nations not to make a decision on Indonesia until they had heard the full Chinese account.

"If the Indonesians feel they have a right to Independence, the Chinese have a right not to be treated as animals", he said.

The leader of the Pasoeddan Separatist Peoples Party in West Java, M. Soeria Kartalagawa, has also protected to the Security Council against Dr. Sutan Sjahrir, former Republican Prime Minister, claiming to represent the whole of the Republic on the Council and in the United Nations.

His Party approved "quite heartily" the police measures taken by the Netherlands Government, he said in his cable. The Republic was not able to maintain order or bring hostilities to an end.

**INDONESIA WANTS GUARANTEE FOR FREEDOM**

JOGJAKARTA, August 9 (A.P.A.): R. I Soekarno, president of the Indonesian Republic, declared today that Indonesia was prepared for international co-operation, if it was guaranteed freedom.

The Republic, he said in a statement handed to the Associated Press of America, is "still prepared to co-operate with every country and also with the Netherlands if only sufficient guarantees are given that our freedom will not be restricted in such a way that practically all the freedom we have achieved does not exist any more."

The president, who had been at an undisclosed retreat for more than a week, left again early yesterday morning for what one informant said was a "mountain retreat."

**OBJECTIONS TO COMMUNICATE WITH DELHI.**

BATAVIA, Aug. 9. (Reuter): The Dutch authorities here have refused permission for the Indonesians to transmit a cable to New Delhi confirming their broadcast asking India to act as intermediary in forwarding their reports on the "cease fire" to the United Nations Security Council, the Republican vice-Premier, Doctor A. K. Gani, stated to-day.

Dr. Gani said he had received a letter from the Dutch stating that the proposals contravened international agreements and regulations.

COLOMBO, Aug. 9. (Reuter): In view of the Indian ban on Dutch aircraft using Indian airports, airliners of K.L.M., the Dutch airline, are now using the Royal Air Force aerodrome at Negombo, Ceylon, for refuelling both on westward and eastward flights.

Inquiries from Civil Aviation authorities disclosed that they were seeking official information from India on the ban, which resulted in the Dutch airline suspending its services from Amsterdam to Bombay after one of its skymasters had been detained at Karachi earlier this week. It was possible that as a result of the requested information co-ordinated action might be taken by India and Ceylon.

Meanwhile port facilities are being offered to the Dutch ship Lamlok, which, after encountering an anti-Dutch demonstration in Bombay, is now in Colombo harbour. The vessel was to leave for Singapore to-day after loading Ceylon produce for eastern ports.

### Indians Serving With Indonesian Troops

BATAVIA, Aug. 9 (Reuter.) The Dutch communique said that three Indians and one Japanese serving with Republican troops were brought to semarang in custody. It is also alleged that 300 Indians interned by the Republicans at Klampok were compelled to make forced march to Gombang before the Dutch occupied that town.

# Independence Chimes To Be Broadcast At Midnight

## Highlights Of Consembly Session On August 14: Members' Loyalty Pledge

**NEW DELHI, August 9, (A.P.I.): The Constituent Assembly when it meets at midnight on August 14 is expected to adopt two resolutions, one, prescribing an oath or affirmation for the members and the other authorising the leader of the House, Pandit Nehru to offer the Governor-Generalship of the Indian Dominion to Lord Mountbatten.**

**The latter resolution is merely formal and ratifies the action taken by the Congress leaders.**

PLEDGE OF LOYALTY

It will be recalled there is at present no pledge to be taken by the members and they can take their seats merely by signing the register either in the House or in the President's Chamber. It is understood it has now been decided to prescribe a pledge of loyalty to the country and the draft will be finalised at tomorrow's meeting of the Steering Committee.

It has also been suggested that in view of the historic character of the occasion it will be appropriate to commence the session with a recitation probably from Tagore's poems and it is understood Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani who is an accomplished singer and a member of the House will be requested to recite the selected pieces.

TWO-MINUTES' SILENCE

Special arrangements are being made with the AIR to broadcast at midnight twelve chimes which will reverberate and echo through the Council Chamber. The House will observe a two-minute silence in honour of those who died in the cause of Indian liberty and will then adjourn.

The finale of the midnight sesssion will be another song which will in all probability be Bankim Chatterji's "Bande Mataram" which has already attained a vogue as the National Anthem. The Constituent Assembly, however, has yet to adopt a National Anthem.

The House will adjourn at midnight and Pandit Nehru will leave for the Viceroy's House, where, formally offering the Governor-Generalship, he will also submit the personnel of his Cabinet.

MINISTERS TO DRIVE IN PROCESSION

The following morning, after the swearing in ceremony at the Government House, the Ministers headed by Pandit Nehru will drive in procession to the Council Hall. They will be followed by members of the Diplomatic Corps, the Supreme Commander, The C-in-C, Rulers of Indian States and other distinguished guests invited to the Government House. Shortly before 10 a.m. the Governor-General, accompanied by Lady Mountbatten will drive in state to the Council Hall. At the eastern porch of the Council House detachments of the Indian Navy and Air Force will present a guard of honour and the Governor-General and Lady Mountbatten will be received by the President of the Constituent Assembly, Dr. Rajendra Prasad. They will be conducted to the Constituent Assembly through the corridor adjoining the Council of State and the Governor-General will enter the House through the President's entrance. Three throne chiars will b placed on the dais, for the Governor-General, Lady Mountbatten and Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

It is pointed out in this connection that whenever the Governor-General addresses the legislature, the Vicereine always sits in the Viceroy's box and not in the House. But in view of the importance of the occasion, it is understood, it has been decided that the King's representative and her Excellency should be seated side by side for the transference of power.

The Governor General will address the House and the President Dr. Rajendra Prasad will reply. As soon as the speeches are over, at a signal from the Secretary of the Assembly the Indian National Flag will be hoisted on the dome of the Council Library, where the House meets. A salute of 31 guns will b fired and the Governor General will leave the hall.

INDEPENDENCE MEDALS FOR STUDENTS

NEW DELHI, August 8, (API). Seventy thousand school students, in Delhi province, will be presented Independence Medals and packets of sweets on the morning of August 16, at 10 a.m., on that day and on the next day they will be given free shows in fourteen cinema houses in Old Delhi and four in New Delhi.

Twenty thousand Independence Medals will be made available to the general public through the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, besides ten thousand which will be sold direct to Government employees, along with National Flags.

# Boycott Of Aug. 15 Celebrations

## Hindu Mahasabha To Hold Protest Meetings On Independence Day

NEW DELHI, Aug. 9. (A.P.I.): The Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha had a three-hour session here this morning.

The Committee is understood to have discussed mainly the Mahasabha's attitude towards the Independence Day celebrations on August 15. According to the decision taken by the Committee the Hindu Mahasabha will not join the celebrations and will, instead, hold public meetings to protest against the division of the country.

Representatives of the U. P. Provincial Hindu Mahasabha acquainted the Working Committee with the state of affairs in their province.

Mr. Ashutosh Lahiri, General Secretary, who recently visited the United Provinces and met Pt. Pant, placed before the Committee his report on the Hindu Mahasabha's Direct Action movement in the province and the outcome of his talk with the Premier.

Among those who took part in today's deliberations were Mr. V. D. Savarkar, former President of the Hindu Mahasabha, Dr. Moonje, Dr. Gokal Chand Narang, Mr. Ashutosh Lahiri and Mr. Deshpande.

The Working Committee will meet on Sunday morning again when it is expected to take a final decision on the subject of Direct Action movement in Bihar and U. P.

## Appeal To Muslims To Join In 15th August Celebration

Mr. Abdul Razak Kuwari M.L.A. General Secretary, Muslim Assembly Party, Bombay, writes:—

"August 15 is doubly significant for Muslims in India. By a happy chance the day of independence for India and Pakistan happens to be also the 27th day of Ramzan, when Muslims, wherever they be raise their hands to the Creator for light and guidance.

The coming independence rightly implies freedom of speech, freedom of association and freedom of thought and worship. In short, it implies good government — government of the people, by the people and for the people. Let us wish to our Hindu and other Non-Muslim brethren, on this day of days, a future full of hope and promise, a future in every way worthy of their and our own struggle for freedom, a future that will bring nothing but peace, prosperity and joy to coming generations — in fact, a future that they would themselves so spontaneously and generously wish for the new state of Pakistan on the day of its independence.

I hereby support the statement made by the President of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League and appeal to every member of the Muslim League Party in the Bombay Legislative Assembly to co-operate earnestly with others and spare no effort in making the Day a great success. As advised by our beloved leader, the Qaide Azam, let the State Flag be given the respect and honour that is due to it from every loyal citizen of the Union of India. Let the dead past be allowed to bury its dead and let us all join together in offering our thanks to God on this historic day, and in beseeching Him to shower His blessings on the twin Dominions of India and Pakistan.

# GANDHIJI ON CALCUTTA'S TALE OF WOE

## Hopes City Would Not Present "Disgraceful Spectacle Of Goondaism"

**CALCUTTA, August 9 (A.P.I.): Mahatma Gandhi announced in his post-prayer speech, this evening, at Sodepur, that he will leave for Noakhali on Monday August 11.**

Mahatma Gandhi on return from the Government House where he met the Bengal Governor this afternoon, gave interview to Mr. S M. Osman, ex-Mayor, Calcutta Corporation.

It is understood Mr. Osman apprised Mahatma Gandhi of the situation prevailing in Calcutta from the Muslim League standpoint.

The ex-Mayor will meet Mahatma Gandhi again tomorrow.

PRAYER SPEECH

Following is the authorised version of Mahatma Gandhi's post-prayer speech: Mahatma Gandhi devoted the whole of his address to the situation in Calcutta. His destination, he said, was Noakhali but he had been listening the whole day long to the woes of Calcutta.

Some Muslim friends and even some Hindus complained that the Hindus seemed to have gone mad; not that the Muslims had become wiser. But now that the Muslim police and officials were almost withdrawn and replaced by Hindus, the Hindus had begun to believe that they were now free to do what they liked as the Muslims were reported to have done under the League Ministry.

He was not going to examine what was done under the League Ministry. His purpose was undoubtedly to know what his co-worker Dr. Ghosh's Ministry was doing. Was it true that the Muslims were living in terror? If it was at all true, it was a severe reflection on the Congress Ministry.

He was rightly asked before he went to Noakhali to tarry in Calcutta and pour a pot of water over the raging fire that was burning Calcutta. He would love to give his life if thereby he could contribute to the quenching of mob-fury.

Gandhiji would never subscribe to the theory that the doings in Calcutta were the result of goondaism. He held that the crude, open goondaism was a reflection of the subtle goondaism, they were harbouring within.

Hence it was the duty of Government's to hold themselves responsible for the acts of the goondas so-called. He hoped that Calcutta would not present the disgraceful spectacle of hot goondaism when they were entering upon full responsibility.

TALKS WITH BENGAL GOVERNOR

Mahatma Gandhi called on H.E. the Governor of Bengal, Sir Frederick Burrows, at Government House this afternoon. The meeting which lasted nearly, an hour commenced at 3-50 p.m.

Mahatma Gandhi was accompanied by Dr. P. C. Ghosh, Chief Minister of West Bengal.

# Gandhiji's Arrival

**CALCUTTA, Aug. 9 (A.P.I.)—Mahatma Gandhi and party arrived here from Patna at 7|15 a.m. (I.S.T.) by the Delhi Express which was running one hour and 45 minutes behind scheduled time.**

Mahatma Gandhi was accompanied by Miss Manu Gandhi and Mrs. Ava Gandhi.

Mr. Ananda Prasad Choudhury, M.L.A., Political Secretary to Dr. Prafull Chandra Ghosh, Chief Minister of the West Bengal Cabinet, and Mr. Kshitish Chandra Das Gupta, Mahatma Gandhi's host at Sodepur Khadi Pratisthan, were among those who received him at Howrah station. Mr. B. C. Mullick, Public Relations Officer Calcutta Railways, was also present on behalf of the Railway authorities.

Mahatma Gandhi is staying at the Sodepore Ashram, eight miles from the city which is his usual headquarters in Calcutta.

# MOSCOW'S 'MADAME AMBASSADOR'

## Vijayalakshmi To Present Credentials Next Week

MOSCOW, August 9, (Reuter): Ambassador Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit is expected to present her credentials to the Kremlin early next week.

She presents the credentials to Mr Nicolai Shvernik, President of the Soviet Union or one of his deputies.

"Madame the Ambassador" as she is generally referred to, has already created a considerable impression in the Metropole Hotel here with her charm personality and considerate nature.

Members of the Embassy are becoming a familiar sight in the corridors at the six-storey hotel which is in the busy city centre. Foreign diplomats are looking forward to the opportunity of meeting "Her Excellency" and draw a parallel with the only other celebrated woman diplomat, Madame Kollaontai, who was for many years the Soviet Ambassador in Sweden.

Madame Kollontai, a woman of great personality and considerable gifts, is now living in retirement in Russia. It is thought possible that a meeting between Madame Kollontai and Mrs. Pandit might be arranged at some later stage after the New Indian Ambassador has fully settled in.

For the present the organisation of the Embassy and contacts here will keep her busy.

## B. P. C. C. INVITATION TO GYMNASIUMS

ISSUED FROM THE CONGRESS HOUSE

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has invited the representatives of all gymnasiums in the city of Bombay to an informal conference today (Sunday) at 6 p.m at the Congress House to discuss plans regarding the celebrations of 15th August. As the time for issuing individual invitation is very short, this notice should be treated as a formal invitation.

# HITLER'S LAST MESSAGE

## Addressed To General Alfred Jodl

LONDON, August 9 (Reuter): Hitler's last hysterical message from his underground headquarters in Berlin in April 1945 as Nazism eked out its remaining hours is given today in the latest publication of the Fuehrer's Conferences on Naval Affairs in 1945.

The message, addressed to General Alfred Jodl who was sentenced to death and hanged after the Nuremberg war criminals trials, reads:

**"Tell me immediately. Where are wencks spearheads? When are they going to attack? Where is the Ninth Army? In which direction is the Ninth Army breaking through?"**

Nothing more was heard from the Fuehrer. On the next day, April 30, he committed suicide with Eva Braun.

These "Fuehrer conferences' documents, minutes of staff meetings between Hitler and his war chiefs and seized by Allied Intelligence Officers, are being published by the British Admiralty.

# Russia Pushing U.N.O. Toward A 'General Crisis

LAKE SUCCESS, Aug. 8 UPA).—In a dramatic appeal behind closed doors today, Dr. Alfonso Lopez, of Colombia. warned the United States and Russia that they are pushing the entire United Nations toward a "general crisis," with their political wrangling over the Balkans.

An authoritative source said that Lopez used the bluntest language yet heard in the prolonged dispute over the Balkans. demanding that the two big powers agree on a compromise plan for settling the strife in North Greece.

# CITY & SUBURBS

## To-day

Hindu: Adhik Shravan Vad 8 2003.
Muslim: Ramzan, 22 1366.
Parsi: Aspandarmad, 11, 1316.
Sunrise: 6-18 a.m. Sunset: 7-10 p.m.
Hightide: 05-33, 16-59.
Lowtide: 10-57.

## Today's Engagements

SANSKAR MANDAL: Reception to Hon'ble Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa on his appointment as Governor of the C. P. Berar at 6 p.m., at the University Convocation Hall. Mr. Justice Chagla, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, to preside.

ADULT EDUCATION WORKERS: The Hon'ble Mr. Mangaldas M. Pakvasa, President of the Bombay City Adult Education Committee will address the workers of the Committee, 10-15 a.m., at the Hall of the Anjuman-i-Islam High School, Hornby Road.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION: Reception to the Hon'ble Mr. Mangaldas M. Pakvasa, President of the Young Men's Hindu Association, 5-45 p.m., at Anand Bhuvan Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Road.

CONGRESS HOUSE: An informal conference of the representatives of different volunteer organisations in the City, 9 a.m., at the Congress House to discuss and decide the volunteers arrangements at the main functions of the Independence Day, and to chalk out a special programme of the volunteer organisations for the Day.

KALANIKETAN: The Karnatak Art and Culture Centre, meeting for the first time in Bombay, today, to draw out a constructive programme to carry out its future ideals at its organising office

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Mr. K. V. Bhatt will deliver a lecture on "Elementary Astrology", 4 p.m. and Mr. P. P. Joshi on "Horoscope Houses", 5 p.m., at the Liberty High School, Princess Street, Bomaby.

FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET UNION: F.S.U. are showing the Soviet films (i) Festival of Youth, (ii) May Day Parade and (iii) Magic Fish at the Kohinoor Theatre, Dadar, today (Sunday), at 10 a.m.

SUBURBAN MUSIC CIRCLE: A concert of vocal Music by Prof. Vinayakrao Patwardhan at 4-30 p.m., in Vimalanand Koppikar Hall, Saraswat Colony, Santa Cruz.

RAMA KRISHNA MISSION: Sunday, at 9-30 a.m., Library Hall, Khar Road, Bhagwat Geeta (Eng.) Sunday at 5-30 p.m., Library Hall, Khar Road (Eng.) Teachings of Bhagawan Shree Ramakrishna Paramahamsa

ECONOMIC LECTURE SERIES: Bombay Provincial Students' Congress has organised Economic Lecture Series from today (Sunday), to 18th inst., at St. Xaviers College Hall. Economists will deliver lectures on economic problems, to enlighten students of Bombay. Students are requested to purchase tickets from the Students' Congress. The programme is as under:—

10th (Aug.): To be announced later on; 12th (Aug.): Hon. Mr. V. L. Mehta Minister for Finance on "A plea for decentralised economy"; 13th (Aug.) Prof. M. L. Dantwala, on "Economic Incentive"; 14th (Aug.): Prof. Lakdawala, on "Taxation"; 16th (Aug.): Dr. Muranjan, on "Prospect of Socialist in India"; 17th (Aug.): Dr. Panandikar, on "Economy of Partition"; 18th (Aug.): Com. Rohit Dave, on Problem of low wages".

All the lectures will begin at 6 p.m. The price of the ticket will be As. 8 only for the series.

## TO-DAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, August 10.
BOMBAY—1.

200 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. Swar Kalika (by D'Amel) 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Vilayat Khan (Sitar) 9-0 Mukta Vaidya (Gujarati Geet, Snehrashmi) 9-15 Roshanara Begum (Khayal Vilambit) 11-0 Film Songs 11-45 Gujarati musical Roopak: by Premshankar Bhatt 12-15 Bhurjee Khan (Kolhapur) (Mohe letari, Gunkali)

12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Haribhau Changrekar (Vocal) 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Lunch-Hour Music 4-20 G. N. Joshi (Vocal) 4-50 Shaukat Ali (Ghazal, Iqbal Sanpuri) 5-0 Azim Khan (Sitar) 5-15 Programme in Marathi for children 5-45 Shingul (Rabab par ek Dhun) 5-55 Locals 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 G. N. Joshi (Vocal) 6-30 Shaukat Ali (Ghazal, Firaq) 6-45 Kannad Bhajan (by G. S. Vellapurkar) 7-0 Haribhau Ghangrekar (Birahan bawari, Borsri) 7-30 Vilayat Khan (Sitar) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Readings from poems of G. L. Thokal (by S. V. Kulkarni) 8-45 Vat-Vahu Ame-Byron by Sarla Bannerji (G) 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9-40 Programme Parade 9-45 Air Orchestra (Rajhansk'nkini) 10-0 Symphonic Hour (Respighi and Handel).

GIRNI KAMGAR UNION: Workers meeting at Kamgar Maidan, 5 p.m., in order to protest against the Industrial Court Award and voice the demands of the workers.

## ARREST WARRANT AGAINST YARN KING

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A warrant bailable in the sum of Rs. 10,000 was issued to-day by Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, for the arrest of Bombay's yarn king Sankalchand S. Shah who is also a director of several limited companies in the city including banks.

The warrant was a sequel to charges under Secs. 420 and 477 of the Indian Penal Code, preferred against him in a complaint lodged before the Court this morning by Mr. Vasudev R. Upadhyaya on behalf of Mr. L. S. Kapil, Manager of the International Bank of India (Ltd.), of which Mr Shah is a director.

The charges are in respect of alleged cheating and destroying or secreting valuable securities.

Two search warrants for the search and seizure of certain documents were also issued by the Magistrate.

Mr. Shah resides at Marine Drive which falls under the jurisdiction of the Esplanade Police Station to which the execution of the warrant has been entrusted.

Executing the warrant on Saturday afternoon Sub-Inspector Hallem of the Bombay City Police proceeded to the residence of Mr. Shah at Kapur Mahal, Marine Drive and placed him under arrest at 2 o'clock. He was subsequently produced before the Court and enlarged on bail.

The Officer searched the office of Mr. Shah at Tamba Kanta as well as his residence.

## ARRESTED ON CHARGE OF RASH DRIVING

BOMBAY, Saturday.—The Yellow Gate Police arrested Rama Krishna, a lorry driver, on Thursday, on a charge of rash and negligent driving causing death.

It was stated that the accused caused the death of a pedestrian at Alexandra Dock due to his negligent and rash driving.

He was released on bail at Esplanade Police Court.

## Weather Chart

POONA, August 9, (A. P. I.): Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from 1st June, 1947, and departure from normal recorded at 8 a.m., on 9th August, 1947:—

Baroda 95 79 0 106 nil, Benares 93 79 0.1 12.4 minus 7.0, BOMBAY 90 81 0.1 26.0 minus 21.6, Calcutta 90 81 0.1 26.0 minus 2.0, Cawnpore 95 80 0 2 24.9 plus 7.7, Colombo 84 74 3.0 22.9 plus 8.5, Dehra Dun 91 76 0 29.7 plus 14.5, Delhi 101 85 0 4.0 minus 8.9, Hyderabad (Dn.) 90 70 0.5 12.7 plus 0.9, Hyderabad (Sd.) 99 81 0 0 minus 4.1, Jacobabad 106 84 0 0 minus 1.7, Karachi 86 80 0 0.1 minus 4.4, Lahore 108 89 0 0.2 minus 8.3, Lucknow 96 77 1.8 32.6 plus 12.4, Madras 94 80 0 5.2 minus 1.6, Mysore 87 67 0.1 5.0 minus 0.7, Patna 86 76 2.7 22.7 plus 0.5, Peshawar 95 81 0 0.4 minus 2.1, Poona 94 74 0 8.0 minus 4.3, Quetta 97 68 0 0.1 minus 0.7, Simla 71 60 1.0 15.7 minus 13.1, Srinagar 76 64 0.2 4.6 plus 0.2, Surat 92 80 0 8.9 minus 19.4.

## Widespread Rain In Bihar And Orissa

POONA, Aug. 9 (API.) The following is daily weather summary for Saturday, the 9th August 1947:—

A low pressure wave from the south-east Arabian Sea moving north eastwards across the Deccan has caused widespread rain in Malabar and the west Deccan. Rainfall has also been widespread in Bihar, Orissa, the East United Provinces and Kashmir and local in the rest northeast India, the west Central Provinces and the Madras Deccan. A few showers have occurred in the east Central Provinces, Baluchistan, the east and north Punjab, the Konkan and along the north Madras coast.

Forecast until the 10th evening: Fairly well distributed light to moderate rain will occur over northeast India, the United Provinces, the East Punjab, Kashmir, the Central parts of the country and the Peninsula. Thunder showers will occur locally in east Gujarat and south-east Rajputana.

## WEATHER NEWS FOR FARMERS

FORECAST TILL THE MORNING OF 11-8-47. Rainfall will be widedpread in the south Konkapatti and local in the north Konkanpatti. Local thundershowers may occur in Khandesh, Mawal, Desh, the Bombay Karnatak and the Hyderabad State. Isolated very light showers are likely in Surat district.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING: Locally heavy rain is likely in the south Konkanpatti during the next 48 hours.

OUTLOOK FOR SUBSEQUENT 2 DAYS. Rainfall will increase in the Konkanpatti, the Bombay Karnatak and Mawal.

# ON WITH THE SHOW!

## Reminiscences Of Stage And Screen—Part II

BY "SARDI"

A theatre-lover's memoirs can fill a volume, if not several. As the requisite space is not at my disposal, I shall make the present reminiscences, continued from last week, as brief as possible, confining them to such players I have had the pleasure of watching on the stage as have also appeared on the screen.

### BRILLIANT TRAGEDIENNE

None who saw the screen adaptation of Hemingway's "For Whom The Bell Tolls", could have forgotten Katina PAXINOV in her powerful rendering of the role of Pilar. It was one of my finest experiences of the theatre to witness this brilliant Greek tragedienne, at the Duchess Theatre in a Cochran revival of Ibsen's GHOSTS, in which she played Mrs. Alving. Though theatrical to a degree she managed to curb her floridity when it was in danger of bursting the emotional dam, and her performance as a whole proved to be very moving. Another fine interpretation in this morbid play, came from Nicholas Hannen as Pastor Manders.

Soon after the play came off the boards, Katina Paxinov sailed for the U.S.A. in a boat that was torpedoed. Among the rescued, she set off in the same direction a second time, to win in Hollywood the coveted role of Pilar which, if I remember aright, brought her the year's annual academy award for the best performance from a female supporting player.

### OPERA STARS IN FILMS

It was with sadness that I entered the Royal Opera, Covent Garden, on Friday, June 16, 1939, the last night of the opera season for that and many more years. But all melancholy was drowned by the sweeping grandeur of Wagner's TRISTAN UND ISOLDE conducted by SIR THOMAS BEECHAM. I can even today hear the resonant voice of LAURITZ MELCHIOR singing Tristan's airs opposite Germaine Lubin's rendering of Isolde's melodies. The garden scene in this opera always seems to me the equivalent of the Romeo and Juliet balcony scene, so powerful an impress of love does it leave on the drugged mind. Incidentally, I wonder how many agree with me that Wagner must take, in the realm of music, the place that Shakespeare occupies in drama?

Today LAURITZ MELCHOIR is on the M.G.M. pay list sharing the bills with Van Johnson and Hollywood 'cuties'! No doubt he is also making for himself quite a fortune.

The very first opera star who ventured into films, was GERALDINE FARRAR, way back in the days of the silents. Then it was only the big name that was the bait for cinema goers. With the advent of the talkies, it also became possible to hear the golden voices of such imports from the opera as LAWRENCE TIBBETT, the late GRACE MOORE, LILY PONS the pocket-soprano as she is called owing to her diminutive size, JAN KEIPURA, GITA ALPAR, GLADYS SWARTHOUT and PAUL ROBESON.

### THREE TYPES OF SINGERS

Talking of singers, reminds me of RICHARD TAUBER who, at one time, became a craze in British films such as "Blossom Time". Meeting him at a garden party in the vast grounds of the Ranelagh Club, I found him a most unimpressive person in private life, completely overshadowed by his wife, the beautiful DIANA NAPIER who looked more like the daughter of this squat, bespectacled Austrian Jew. Some days later, listening to Tauber singing at the Golders Green Hippodrome, I found his accent most irritating. Lehar's "Frasquita Serenade" seems a favourite of his and that night it was certainly the finest of all his popular renderings.

In JOHN McCORMACK, we had a singer of a different type. He carried with him an old world appeal and was best when singing sentimental songs such as Rachmaninoff's "To The Children", Marrini's "Plaisir D'Amour" and Handel's "Where'er You Walk." Such popular airs as "Danny Boy" and "Star of the County Down" were also part of his repertoire. It was during one of his many "leaves" from retirement that I last heard McCormack sing in aid of the Red Cross, at the Golders Green Hippodrome, with Gerald Moore at the piano.

A popular singer with operatic ambitions was ARTHUR TRACY, the Street Singer of the "air", who appeared in such films as "Limelight," in which he sang "The Whistling Waltz", and an autobiographical screen story called "The Street Singer." Of all places, I had to journey as far as the Chiswick Empire to hear him sing "Trees", "Danny Boy" and "The Umbrella Man"—a different setting and tunes to those operatic ambitions of his.

### THE ADAPTABLE FAY COMPTON

Giving a fine cameo in the brilliant British film "Odd Man Out", recently shown at the Regal, was FAY COMPTON, veteran of both stage and screen. I have seen her in her middle forties playing Ophelia to John Gielgud's HAMLET with a winsomeness that made one completely unconscious of her years. In an Old Vic production of KING LEAR, with GIELGUD in the title role, this remarkable actress stood miles out as the wicked Regan, one of the daughters of the dotard king.

The greatest asset of stage players such as Fay Compton is that they, unlike film stars who have had no stage experience, can always step from lead into character. That is why so many of them can be seen on the boards when their film counterparts have long faded away due to advancing years.

That's all till next week rolls around.

## MADRAS TO GET SIND WHEAT

### Not Affected By Pakistan Central Govt's. Directive

MADRAS, Aug. 8 (API.) The Madras Government expect to receive 7,000 tons of wheat from Sind this month.

According to official circles, Madras is not in any way affected by the reported directive issued by the Pakistan Central Government to Sind against further exports of wheat products because the Sind Government's commitments in respect of food exports to Madras are for wheat and not wheat products.

## Arrest Of Alleged Utensil Thief

The Pydhonie Police have arrested one Pandurang Ramoo who was found in possession of utensils for which he could not give any satisfactory explanation. Later, it was found that this individual had collected these untensils for tinning and failed to return them to their owners. He has already been identified by one complaint. It is suspected that many other persons may have been similarly duped. Complaints if any especially in the Pydhonie area are advised to contact the Inspector of Police Pydhonie Police Station in this connection.

## ENGINEERING COLLEGE FOR BIHAR

PATNA, Aug. 7 (API.) It is understood that the Government of Bihar has decided to set up another Engineering College at Dhanbad for Mechanical, Electrical and Chemical Engineering.

The college is estimated to cost about twenty lakhs and is expected to start functioning from next year.

## Marathi "Harijan"

WARDHA, Aug. 8 (UPI.) The editor of the weekly Marahi "Harijan" announced today that the issue of the paper dated August 10 will not appear because Mahatma Gandhi's article and other articles were not received in time.

The next issue of the paper, which will include this week's matter will be despatched from Wardha on August 15.


## THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Recipient of Many Gold Medals & Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables Annual life reading monthly details Rs 5. 3 questions Re 1 (Horoscope or writing time required) Pandit Kalipur M. SRINIVASA ACHARIAR Chandrika 2-B Kidams Road Tevnampet, P. O. Madras

# Case For Free Sudan

## Independence Front Leave For New York

KHARTOUM, August 9 (Reuter).—A three-man delegation representing the Sudan Independence Front, which seeks a self-governing independent Sudan, is due to leave here on Sunday for New York to put its case before the United Nations Security Council now hearing Egypt's demand for the immediate withdrawal of British troops from Egypt and the Sudan and the termination of the Sudan's present Anglo-Egyptian condominium status.

The delegation consists of Abdullah Bey Khalil, Secretary of the Umma Party (whose motto is "Sudan for the Sudanese") Mohammed Effendi Ahmed Nahoub, Secretary-General of the Independence Front, and Yacoub Effendi Osman, Umma representative in London.

Announcement of the delegation's departure came after the failure of efforts to achieve a united front with other political parties here.

## INDIA'S BALKANISATION

### British Imperialism Responsible For It

LONDON, August 8, (Reuter): The charge that British imperialism has subtly used India's communal differences to bring about the "Balkanisation" of the Indian sub-continent is made in the current issue of the "Socialist Leader," the weekly organ of Britain's "Independent Labour Party," in an article by Francis A. Ridley.

Ridley empnasised that, in his opinion, the Hindu-Muslim issue was "just a creation of the intrigues of ambitious power-hungry politicians, or even solely of the Machiavellian intrigues of British imperialism—though no one can dispute that the latter factor is, at least, a contributory one."

But it does not surely follow from this, that, as a necessary result of its minority problems, India must be permanently divided: must become, in fact, merely a 'geographical expression' for 'Hindustan,' 'Pakistan' and, perhaps Hyderabad, Travancore etc.

That way lies, if not madness at least the 'Balkanisation' of India. For such weak and divided states would, and will be, too weak to stand alone without the support of some outside stronger power. And, it is just here, precisely at this juncture, that we may trace the scheming hand of British imperialism pursuing in India its traditional policy of 'divide and rule.

"I submit, accordingly, that the correct line to demand for India is the immediate creation of a federal Republic upon the lines of the United States and Switzerland, which, at one and the same time, ensure the essential unity of India and thus checkmate the artful schemes of British imperialism with its 'divide and rule' policy, whilst simultaneously satisfying the legitimate demands of the various minorities involved, amongst whom the Muslims are the chief."

## *India Promised Embassy Building In Moscow*

MOSCOW, Aug. 9 (A.P.A.): The Indian mission to Moscow has been promised an Embassy building, it was reliably reported in Moscow yesterday.

Members of the first diplomatic mission from India to the Soviet Union inspected what was described as a suitable building reserved for them by the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the fashionable Arbat district.

They thus are likely to be located near the famous residence of the American Ambassador, Walter B. Smith.

It is reported that the Indian Embassy staff were already inspecting furniture for their offices and living quarters.

Madame Pandit, India's Ambassadress, yesterday had recovered from her cold and laryngitis, which had confined her to bed. She was busy organising her mission. Through her Secretary she told the Associated Press of America that she would issue a statement on Sunday.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (U.P.A.): A reliable diplomatic source said to-day that the Chinese insisted on holding the formal Japanese Peace Conference in China because China is the country which "fought Japanese aggression alone for four years while some of the other nations encouraged Japanese aggression directly or indirectly."

# *BRITAIN DEALS DEATH BLOW TO U. S. FILMS*

## *American Producers Decide To Discontinue Shipments Immediately*

**NEW YORK, August 8 (Reuter).—United States Film producers, meeting in New York today to discuss the British 75 per cent tax on the earnings of United States films, decided tonight to discontinue immediately the shipment of all United States films to Britain. This embargo would continue indefinitely.**

Mr. Eric Johnson, President of the meeting, announced that the Motion Picture Export Association had voted to discontinue immediately all shipments of United States feature films and short subjects to Britain.

A statement issued by the Motion Picture Association of America declared that Mr. Johnston, as President of the Association, after presiding at the meeting of the organisation's board of directors issued the following statement: "The British Government has just authorised the imposition of an import tax which confiscates 75 per cent of earnings on future imports of the American film industry.

This tax in effect strangles American film shipments to England. If the British do not want American pictures that is one thing. If they do they should not expect to get a dollars worth of films for 25 cents, and that is exactly what the tax will do.

This tax was imposed at a time when the American industry, conscious of Britain's dollar crisis, had voluntarily suggested measures of a practical nature to help at once the drain on the British exchange."

**RETALIATION**

WASHINGTON, August 9, (Reuter): After last night's announcement by the Motion Picture Association that they had decided to stop all shipments of films for Britain in retaliation for the new British tax on films earnings, observers here thought American distributors might also ban British films from circuits in the United States.

The decision to ban shipments of films to Britain "indefinitely" was made after a three-hour meeting of representatives of America's 50 biggest film producing companies.

In London, where the news generally was late for considered comment, first thoughts were that some British cinemas would have to close at the end of six months if the Americans refused to withdraw their ban.

**Sir Alexander Korda, the British film producer, said "we will be unable to keep British cinemas going on British films alone. It is a shocking blow. Some way to alleviate the ban will have to be found. I understand the treasury attitude, but I am certain a better dollar saving method can be worked out."**

W. R. Fuller, Secretary of the British Cinematograph Exhibitors Association, said that cinemas could carry on for six months but would have to close if the American boycott continued and unless they fell back on old films.

# East Punjab And West Bengal To Have Regional Directorates

NEW DELHI, August 8.

The Resettlement and Employment Organisation of the Government of India is like other departments of the Central Government, being divided between Pakistan and India. The Dominions of India and Pakistan will retain the Employment Exchanges existing in their respective teritories. Of a total of 70 Exchanges in British India 17 go to Pakistan and 53 (including the Central Employment Exchange) remain in India. Preferences indicated by the officers and staff as to the Dominion each would like to serve in, have been respected and the movement of officers between the two Dominions has started.

Of the nine Regional Directorates, one, i.e. Sind "cum" Baluchistan will be assigned intact to Pakistan. The two Regional Directorates of Bengal "cum" Assam, and Punjab "cum" N. W.F.P. are being partitioned. A separate Regional Directorate is being set up for Eastern Punjab since the recruitment from this region (including the States) was heavy.

Similarly a separate Regional Directorate for West Bengal will be constituted since it contains 90 p.c. of the registered factories, all the collieries, most of the trade and commerce and 90 p.c. of the industrial labour of present Bengal.

On territorial basis, Pakistan will get 45 training centres, with a seating capacity of 4,101 as against 160 training centres, with a seating capacity of 15,384 for India. This disclose a ratio of about 1 to 4. The training centres will be assigned intact with their existing workshop, office equipment ,machinery and stores.

Ex-Servicemen will hereafter be trained at centres in the Dominion to which they belong. If in exceptional circumstances it becomes necessary to send men from one Dominion for training to the other, payment will have to be made by the Government concerned based on the average per capita cost of training.

**WORK GETTING INTO FULL STRIDE**

Incidentally, it may be mentioned that the partitioning of the Resettlement and Employment Organisation is taking place at a time when the Organisation, even during the brief period of two years that it has been in existence, was getting into full stride and had begun to achieve substantial results. Till the end of July 1947, over two lakhs of ex-Servicemen and discharged war-workers have been placed in employment through its efforts. Approximately one out of every four persons who ask for employment assistance each month, is finding a job through the Employment exchange. The monthly placings by the Exchanges have risen from 6,428 in June 1946 to 14,861 in June 1947. The number of employers making use of the Exchanges has increased, in the same period from 2,579 to 3,527.

At present, about 11,000 ex-Service personnel including over 1100 war-disabled and nearly 900 women are under training in the 248 technical and vocational training centres (including 42 private training centres for women which of course are not subject to partition) of the Resettlement and Employment Organisation.

**RAJEN BABU'S INVITATION TO PRINCES AND DIPLOMATS**

NEW DELHI, Aug. 8 (UPI): Brisk preparations are afoot in New Delhi to celebrate the end of British rule and assumption of powers by chosen leaders of fighters for India's freedom.

According to the plan chalked out, the midnight session of the Indian Constituent Assembly which will inaugurate the Independence Day celebrations in the capital of the Indian Union is expected to present an unparalleled feast of colour and light.

Invitations printed in three languages have been issued by Dr. Rajendra Prasad to Diplomatic Corps, Ruling Chiefs and top-ranking officials and non-officials requesting them to witness this historic celebration.

**U. S. GREECE AID MISSION ALMOST COMPLETE**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (U. P. A.): The State Department to-day disclosed that the American aid mission to Greece is virtually complete.

It said that 130 persons have been selected for jobs.

It formally announced that Robert LeRoy Cochrane of Lincoln, Nebraska, had been appointed Deputy to the mission Chief, Dwight P. Griswold.

**TRUMAN SIGNS ALASKAN MINING BILL**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (U.P.A.): President Truman to-day signed legislation authorizing United States citizens to mine gold and other precious minerals in beds in Alaska's navigable streams.

NEW DELHI, Aug. 9 (U.P.I.). The forthcoming Inter-Asian Students' Conference which was to be held in Indonesia in November next, will now be held in India in March 1948. The venue is likely to be the Delhi Purana Quilla where the Inter-Asian Relations Conference was held.

# For Peace In Punjab

## Leaders To Co-operate With Boundary Force

LAHORE, Aug. 9. (A.P.I.): Matters relating to the internal security of the disturbed districts of the Punjab which lie on either side of the national boundary were discussed at a meeting held at the Headquarters of the Punjab Boundary force. Representatives of the political parties in the Western and the Eastern Punjab were present.

A press communique states that Major General T. W. Rees Commander of the Punjab Boundary Force explained the object and composition of the force. He said that he would vouch for the complete impartiality of the troops under his command and that all could rest assured that the army would act in the most vigorous manner in aid of the civil authorities of both Pakistan and the Indian Union to maintain law and order in the disturbed areas. Gen. Rees also confirmed that the troops were empowered to, and would indeed act, even when no Magistrates or police were present.

All the party leaders attending the conference assured General Rees of their whole-hearted support and co-operation, and various proposals by which assistance could be given by the Punjab Boundary Force in their difficult task were considered.

It was agreed by both the Indian Union and Pakistan representatives that their respective Provincial Governments should appoint responsible representatives as civil liaison officers attached to General Ree's headquarters, the suggestions that a further joint peace appeal signed by the provincial leaders would assist in allaying the fears of the minority communities in either dominions was acclaimed by all present and General Rees promised his support in the distribution of appeal pamphlets.

In order that every one should know exactly from what source they could obtain military aid if need be, General Rees agreed that in future patrols would make a point of informing villagers of the locations of their headquarters.

Those who attended the meeting were Khan Iftikhar Husain Khan of Mamdot, Dr. Gopichand Bhargawa, Sardar Sawaran Singh, Sardar Shaukat Hyat Khan, Mr. Bhim Sen Sachar, Mr. Amir Ud Din, Mayor of Lahore, Brig. D.S. Brar O.B.E. Brig. Ayub Khan and two principal staff officers of the Punjab Boundary Force.

## ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF PUNJAB

### Division May Not Be Completed Until March '48

LAHORE, Aug. 9. (A.P.I.): With the distribution of personnel between the East and the West Punjab almost completed and the deadline of August 15, at hand the Civil Secretariat in Lahore closed to-day to reopen on August 14 after the announcement of the Boundary Commission's award.

While on August 14 the offices of the East Punjab Government will reopen in Simla the location in Lahore of the West Punjab Government offices will depend on the nature of the award.

The Punjab Partition Committee which hitherto consisted of the representatives of the Muslim League, the Congress and the Akali parties will after August 15 be transformed into an official council composed of the ministers—two from each side—of the East and the West Punjab Governments. The Finance Secretaries of the two Governments will form a Steering Committee to the Partition Council. Meetings shall be held fortnightly at Lahore and Simla.

It is expected that the division of the assets and liabilities between the East and West Punjab will not be completed until March next.

### Hidayatullah's Declaration

KARACHI, Aug. 9. (U.P.I.): "I will resign the Premiership of Sind on August 15 after taking oath of office as Governor of the Province", declared Mr. Ghulam Hidayatullah, Governor-Designate of Sind, in an interview.

**BOURNE AS EAST BENGAL GOVERNOR**

LONDON, August 8, (Reuter): The India Office announced tonight that Sir Frederick Chalmers Bourne has been appointed Governor of East Bengal with effect from August 15. The intention is that Sir Frederick should remain as Governor of East Bengal for only a short period pending a permanent appointment.

## No Standstill Agreement With Hyderabad

### State Congress President's Plea To India Govt.

HYDERABAD (Dn), Aug. 9. (A. P. I.): Swami Ramananda Tirtha, President of the Hyderabad State Congress in a statement congratulates the people of Hyderabad on their "impressive participation" in the "Join-the-Indian-Union-Day", there by registering their sovereign will that Hyderabad must join the Indian Union."

Now that the will of the people has been ascertained from the statewide response in the observance of the day, said the State Congress President, I would suggest that Government should shed off their hesitancy and decide to join the Indian Union. But let there be no false complacency on the part of the people. Arrests are being reported from the districts and heavy forces are being arrayed against them. Mr. Abdul Rahim, one of the ministers had unequivocally said in a press statement that Hyderabad would not join the Indian Union. If these reports were correct I must once more warn Hyderabad Government that they were heading towards disaster.

Swami Ramananda Tirtha added that he would plead with the Indian Government that no standstill agreement should be reached with the Government of Hyderabad unless the fundamental issues of accession and internal democratisation are solved."

## Editor And Publisher Of 'Tribune' Acquitted

LAHORE, Aug. 9 (API). Rana Jung Bahadur Singh and Pundit Bholanath, Editor and Printer and Publisher respectvely of the Tribune, who were prosecuted under Section 21 of the Punjab Public Safety Act in connection with the publication of an article entitled "Hindustan Pakistan Plan" in the issue of the Tribunt dated 4th June 1947 were acquitted by Sardar Gurbachan Singh, a Lahore Magistrate.

## KOLHAPUR UNDERGROUND WORKER COMES HOME

KOLHAPUR, Aug. 9. (A.P.I.): Mr. Ratnappa Kumbhar, Secretary of the Kolhapur Praja Parishad, to-day returned to Kolhapur after five years of underground life, and was received by a gathering of 10,000 people, including Praja Parishad leaders.

Mr. Kumbhar, who earlier this week met top-ranking Congress leaders in Delhi, had arrived this morning at Miraj.

At all way-side railway stations between Miraj and Kolhapur, Mr. Ratnappa was enthusiastically greeted by large crowds of villagers, and as the train was steaming past his own village, it was forcibly stopped by the people.

## Report About Pradhan's Mission Contradicted

BARODA, Aug. 9 (UPI). The United Press of India has been authoritatively informed that the report appearing in a section of the Bombay Press about Baroda's demand for inclusion of Kaira and Ahmedabad in the State vis-a-vis the visit to London of Mr. R. K. Pradhan, Political Secretary to the Gaekwad, is incorrect.

"Mr. Pradhan," it is stated, "did not go to London for the purpose of making any demand for Kaira and Ahmedabad and hence the question of rejection or otherwise of Baroda's demand by the British Government does not arise."

## Kolhapur Maharani Appointed Regent Dewas Senior

DEWAS, (Senior), Aug. 9, (UPI): His Excellency the Crown Representative has appointed Her Highness Maharani Premila Raja Chhatrapati, Maharani Saheba of Kolhapur, as tht Regent of the Dewas State (Senior Branch) during the minority of His Highness Maharaja Krishnaji Rao Puar, Maharaja of Dewas (Senior).

Her Highness of Kolhapur is the real mother of the minor Ruler of Dewas (Senior) and has had considerable experience of the work entrusted to her as she had already acted as the Regent of the State during the war years from 1941 to 1943 when the then Maharaja who is now the Chhatrapati Maharaja of Kolhapur had to leave the State on active military service in India and overseas.

Her Highness assumed charge of her office on August 7.

## A. N. DEO TO HOIST FLAG ON AHMEDNAGAR FORT

AHMEDNAGAR, Aug. 9. (A.P.I.): Acharya Narendra Deo will hoist the national flag on the Ahmednagar Fort on the morning of August 15—the Independence Day.

Acharya Narendra Deo with other members of the Congres Working Committee was imprisoned in this fort for over two years during the 1942 struggle.

## HELP POSSIBLE, IF "RAMDAS" HAD WIRELESS APPARATUS

### No Use Of Radio Telephone

NEW DELHI, Aug. 9. (A.P.I.): It is stated in Official Circles in New Delhi that the lack of wireless equipment aboard the ship "Ramdas" which sank off the Bombay coast recently, prevented the ship from sending an S.O.S., which could have been picked up by other ships or by a regular coast station. While wireless apparatus is not compulsory for ferry boats, if the Company had applied for wireless licenses for their ships these would have been granted, provided the necessary International Regulations were complied with, these sources stated. It is felt that if the "Ramdas" had been so licensed and fitted with wireless apparatus it could have sent out an S.O.S. on the frequencies internationally recognised. Help would then have been available from the nearest port as well as any passing ships within the vicinity of the sinking ship.

It is learned that the Company Authorities had intended to instal ship-to-shore Radio Telephones on their ships. It is pointed out that even if the "Ramdas" was fitted with a Radio Telephone the ship would not have been able to send an S.O.S. to other passing ships or coast stations as the ship-to-shore telephone could only have served to communicate if at all, with a single station on shore while a wireless transmitter radiating S.O.S. could have been picked up by ships and station which keep a look out for such messages.

## PAKISTAN BROADCASTING STATION

### Running Commentary Of Constituent Assembly

KARACHI, Aug. 9. (A.P.I.): Temporary arrangements for the broadcast of news about Pakistan and the 'independence" celebrations have been made to-day in Karachi, the capital of Pakistan, at the Gunnery School at Clifton Sea Beach.

The studio is located at the K G.A. Hall which was used by the Americans during the war. The broadcast will be made simultaneously on 200 metres and 28.6 metres, the programme including a running commentary of the proceedings of the Pakistan Constituent Assembly.

## FOODGRAINS SMUGGLING FROM SIND

KARACHI, Aug 9. (A.P.I.): Large-scale smuggling of foodgrains from Sind into its adjoining territories where the supplies are disposed in black market at large profits came to light when the police surprised a caravan of 35 camels and arrested ten persons along the Karachi-Lasbella highway.

The caravan, which was loaded with rice and wheat flour, was ordered to return to Karachi.

Another caravan was also raided recently when five suspects were arrested. The authorities propose to take special measures and stop movement of foodgrains along the Sind border.

## TANDON'S CHARGES AGAINST LEAGUE

BAREILLY, Aug. 7. (A.P.I.): Addressing a large gathering here this evening Babu Purshottam Das Tandon said that Muslims in Pakistan were intimidating the Minorities with a view to making them leave their Homeland.

Reports about Noakhali and the Punjab coming from responsible leaders showed, he said, that Hindus in those places were experiencing a great hardship on account of Muslim Leaguers' intimidation of the Minorities in the Majority Areas. Property worth lakhs of rupees had been left at their disposal.

Dissociating himself completely from Mahatma Gandhi's creed of non-violence which had "become obsolete" Babu Purshottam Das Tandon thought that it was mostly responsible for the division of India. Mr. Jinnah's demand increased from time to time due to the Congress policy of appeasement to the Muslim League. Mr. Tandon warned the youth of the country to rise like true Kshatriyas and defend their motherland.

"Violence must be met by violence", he declared. "Be brave and throw away all the luxuries of life, and train yourselves for the future of India. Women should emulate the example of the Rani of Jhansi".

Babu Purshottam Das Tandon strongly pleaded for the abolition of cow slaughter both in the Indian Union and in Pakistan. He announced the formation of Hind Raksha Dal in Rohilkhand.

## Assassins Of Aung San And His Colleagues

### Six Men Picked Out At An Identification Parade

RANGOON, August 9, (A.P.I.): The Burma Government announced today that six men were picked out at an identification parade as the actual killers of Aung San, Vice-Chairman of the Governor's Executive Council, and other members of the Burmese Cabinet in Rangoon on July 19.

The official statement said that the six were among those arrested with U Saw and other members of the Myochit party at U Saw's house the same day the killing took place.

Names of the six were not disclosed immediately.

## ANTARCTIC INTERNATIONAL WHALE HUNT

### Germany Excluded; Japan's Inclusion Explained

LONDON, August 9, (Reuter): Factory ships of six nations, three British, one South African, ten Norwegian, one Russian, one Dutch and two Japanese, are being fitted out to sail early in October to take part in an Antarctic International Whale Hunt.

Among them will be three new factory ships, totalling 60,000 tons.

A spokesman of the United Whaling Association told Reuter that the hunt would be even keener than last season's, which produced 15,000 blue whale units in three months. The combined whaling fleets of all the nations would not, however, be allowed to catch more than 16,000 blue whale units—the figure agreed on at the Whaling Convention of fourteen nations last October.

Whales other than blue whales—the biggest of them all—are graded in a list in which two, or in some cases there, of the lesser breeds rank as equal to one blue whale.

**EXCLUSION OF GERMANY**

The partiripation of Germany in the next whale hunt is still uncertain, owing to the objection by the Signatories of the Convention, mainly Norway and Britain.

The spokesman said that during the war British and Norwegian fleets were largely destroyed by the Germans, but these fleets were being rebuilt.

He declared that the Germans and Japanese were also responsible for denuding whale stocks in the Antarctic.

**INCLUSION OF JAPAN EXPLAINED**

So far the re-entry of Japan into whaling had not been recognised by any other country except the United States. The Americans contended that had the Japanese not been allowed to participate, an eqlivalent amount of food would have had to come from the United States which was already severely taxed in trying to overcome food deficiencies elsewhere in the world.

Mr. Marshall on June 25 defended the United States' decision to send a Japanese whaling expedition into the Antarctic. The objection that Japan had shown ruthless disregard for International Procedure before the war was justified, he said, but that could not happen this year because allied observers would be on board all the vessels to supervise operations.

The Russian expedition is expected to leave for the Antarctic at the same time as the ships of other nations. Last season Russian Captain Vorokin, in the factory ship Sava—the first to be sent out of Russia—had permission to stay beyond the closing date on account of the late arrival of his ship.

## Warning To Medicos Visiting Britain

LONDON, Aug. 8 (Reuter): A warning to Indian medical students who contemplate visiting Britain for hospital training was issued today by Dr. R. U. Hingorani, well-known Harley Street eye specialist who during many years residence in England has had a long association with welfare work.

"It is not realised in India that all the hospitals in Great Britain are overcrowded and are experiencing great difficulty in accommodating even their own old students returning from the services.

"This is likely to continue for at least another 12 months.

"Before leaving India, any student, medical or otherwise, should make definite arrangements for admission to a course of training through the High Commissioner for India.

There is another point—the majority of Indians appear to prefer London hospitals. They should remember that medical training in Great Britain is standardised and in many cases admission to hospitals in the provinces is easier to obtain than admission to hospitals in London."

## Division Not To Affect Postal Transactions Until March '48

### But Both Dominious To Be Responsible For Insurance Policy Holders After Aug. 15

NEW DELHI, Aug. 9. (A.P.I.): The Governor-General-in-Council has directed that on the establishment of the Dominions of India and Pakistan with effect from August 15, 1947 each Dominion Government shall assume responsibility in regard to the Postal Insurance Policies of all policy holders who elect to serve that Government or who reside in that Dominion, it is announced in a Gazette Extraordinary to-day.

This notification has been issued on the authority of the representatives of the two future Governments on the Partition Council.

A further notification says that the Governor-General-in-Council is pleased to direct that notwithstanding the formation of two separate Dominions with effect from August 15, 1947 depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank and holders of Post Office Cash Certificates, Defence Savings Certificates and National Savings Certificates, shall continue, upto March 31, 1948, to have the same privileges as regards transfer of the deposits or certificates from one Post Office to another, whether within the same Dominion or from one Dominion to the other, as they have at present.

The notification is also issued on the authority of the representatives of the two future governments on the Partition Council.

## 'Quit India' Arrests In Pondicherry

PARIS, Aug. 9 (Reuter). The French Authorities have arrested 150 people in Pondicherry, capital of French India, during two days of "Quit India" demonstration, the France Press agency reported from Pondicheer today.

The dispatch said the demonstrators paraded through the streets shouting "leave India."

## U. S. PLANS TO STABILISE PRICES

WASHINGTON, August 9, (Reuter): The United States Department of Agriculture today lifted prices, export and import controls on edible molasses and syrups.

Import and export controls were also removed from corn sugars and sugar-containing products.

President Truman signed a bill which will establish sugar quotas for use in times when supplies are plentiful. The legislation is intended to help stabilise prices, it was stated.

## U. S. GOLD STOCKS HIGHEST SINCE '44

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9. (Reuter): The total of United States gold stocks was reported here to-day to be worth 21,602,000,000 dollars—the highest since March 15, 1944.

The gold stocks increased by 65,000,000 dollars during the week ended last Wednesday, reflecting foreign expenditure in the United States, according to statistics issued by the United States Federal Reserve Bank.

## Australia To Restrict Imports From Dollar Areas

CANBERRA, August 9, (Reuter): Australia will restrict her imports from dollar areas to a bare minimum of essential requirements in an effort to live within her own dollar earnings, it was learned here today.

The success of these measures would depend on seasonal conditions giving good harvests—and this year's was expected to be a bumper crop.

They would help Australia's attempts to draw as little as possible on Sterling Balances in London which total £178,000,000.

## Dr. Shahriar In New York

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (Reuter). Dr. Sultan Shahriar former Premier of Indonesia and now special envoy to plead its cause before the United Nations, arrived here by plane from Cairo shortly before 2-0 a.m. (G.M.T.) today.

He was met by a large group of Indonesians as well as by official representatives of the Indian Government and the Arab League.

## Norwegian Ship In Distress

COPENHAGEN, August 9, (Reuter): The Norwegian ferry ship "Peder Wessel" (1,415 tons) is reported here today to have issued an S.O.S. after striking a mine in the Skagerak. 400 passengers were aboard but no casualties were reported though the engines have been destroyed.

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**Hydrocele expert of K. Eduljis** (Calcutta) for last few days at Cyrus Hotel, Room one, Khetwadi Back Road (Charni Road), 2 to 6-30. 200 testimonials including surgeons' cured. No confinement unrelapsed 20 years after treatment. 6754

**Gun (Toy) 28" Long, Bright,** Sturdy. Lots of fun. Rs. 4/14. Trade enquiries invited "Krishnakunj". Allahabad. 6753


# *Maharashtra Wants Separate Province*

AKOLA, August 8, (A.P.I.): An informal conference of the leaders of Maharashtra Unification Conference, after discussions lasting over two days today adopted a resolution urging the setting up of the province of "Samyugta Maharashtra" and sub-provinces of the Marathi-speaking areas of 'Mahavidarbha' and Western Maharashtra, with separate cabinets, legislatures and high courts for each, having specified subjects under their jurisdiction.

Prominent among those who attended the meeting were Mr. Shankerrao Deo, General Secretary of the Congress, who is President of the conference, Dr. D. R. Gadgil, Mr. M. S. Aney, Mr. Brijlal Biyani and Mr. G. T. Madkholkar, Secretary of the Conference.

**KAISER'S WIDOW DEAD**

HAMBURG, Aug. 9 (Reuter).—Princess Hermine, widow of Kaiser Wilhelm, has died in Frankfurt aged 59, the German news service in the British zone reported.


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**MISCELLANEOUS**

**Forgery Cases: Reputed Lawyers** consult: Cyril G. Bhan Examiner of Disputed Handwritings etc. 32. Empress Road Lahore. 20 years experience High Court Judgments among credentials. 6536


## SANTINIKETAN OBSERVES POET'S ANNIVERSARY

SANTINIKETAN, August 8, (A.P.I.): The sixth death anniversary of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore was observed in Santiniketan today. Early in the morning a prayer party went round the main thoroughfares of the Ashram singing a devotional song of the poet. Later a commemoration service was held in the Mandir where Pandit Kashiti Mohan Sen conducted the prayer.

At the close of the prayer the congregation went in a procession singing a favourite song of the poet, to Udichi, the poet's last residence here.

The Rabindra Memorial Museum was kept open to visitors for the day. An exhibition was arranged in the Kala Bhavan for the occasion.

According to the usual custom here, the annual tree planting will be held this evening in connection with the death anniversary.

## *Shipping Talks May Take Place At Government-To-Government Level*

**NEW DELHI, August 7.—The Government of India, it is understood, are considering the possibility of reopening with H.M.G. at a Government-to-Government level the question of co-operation between British and Indian shipping interests.**

**Although the London shipping conference has failed, owing to the inability of the parties to agree about the terms and scope of discussion, it is pointed out that the real test as to whether British interests will co-operate with Indian shipowners will be in the practical policies which they pursue in regard to giving facilities to Indian companies to acquire fresh tonnage in the United Kingdom and also in their attitude towards the entry of Indian shipping into certain trade routes in which the latter are ready to participate.**

**PROHIBITORY ORDERS TO BE WITHDRAWN**

BANGALORE, Aug. 8 (A.P.I.): It is authoritatively learnt that all prohibitory orders now in force in many parts of Mysore State prohibiting processions, meetings, etc., are being withdrawn immediately all over the State.

## *AUSTRALIAN DOLLAR IMPORTS*

CANBERRA, August 9, (Reuter): Australian dollar imports have exceeded alarmingly the provision made in the Australian budget. Reuter learned here today on the highest authority.

Large-scale red-distribution of employment in Australia's luxury industries will follow commonwealth action to conserve dollar expenditure it was said.

Restriction of imports would force employeers into essential industries and it was believed that Mr. Joseph B. Chiefly, Australian Prime Minister, hoped to achieve by economic factors the same purpose as the British labour controls.

**LONDON BULLION**
London, Aug. 8.

| | |
|---|---|
| Silver Spot | 37-3/4 pence |
| Silver Forward | 37-3/4 pence |
| Gold | £8/12/3 |

**LONDON WHEAT**
London, Aug. 8.

Australian Wheat (bulk)
F. O. B. 103 Aug/Sept.

**LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.**
London, Aug. 8.

| | |
|---|---|
| | £ |
| Consols 2-1/2 p c | 83-3/4 |
| Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961 | 104-7/8 |
| War Loan 3-1/2 p c 1952 and after | 102-1/4 |
| Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90 | 112-1/2 |
| Victory Bonds 4 p c | 112-3/4 |
| Chartered Bank of I. A. and China | 11-3/8 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (Lon. Reg.) | 111-1/2 |
| National Bank of India | 34 |

**CALICUT MARKET**
CALICUT, Aug. 9.

Coiryarn Beypore 165/175 Quilandy 200/210 Fibre Garbled 155 Ungarbled 150 Cocoanuts Raw 127 Dry 205 Cocoanutoil 560 Copra Office 360 Dilpasand 400 Madrasnottam 450 Pepper Wynaad 565 Country 557/8 Dryginger Chernad 290 Ernad 280 Coffee Robusta 95 Timber Pali 50/55 Junglewood 28/30 Vellapine 40/45 Benteak 50/52/8 Teak 75/85 Mangoplanks 3/8/1 Teak 13/15 Rosewood 13/16.

# *City Markets*

## SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, August 9.

The Bombay Stock Exchange remained closed today being Saturday Privately Tata Steel Drds. after declining at Rs. 1930/- improved at Rs. 1950/- and steadied at Rs. 1946/- Indian Irons were placed at Rs. 35/7. 3 per cent 1986 Conversion loan was quoted at Rs. 100/4 and Municipal loan was also quoted at Rs. 100/4.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE
Bombay, Aug. 9.

Tata Ordinary 383/8 Tata Deferred 1942/8 Indian Iron 35/8 Steel Corpn. of Bengal 28 Bombay Dyeing 1020 Central India 301/4 Gokak 311/4 Kohinoor 563/2 Simplex 335/8 Swadeshi 587/8 Tata Power 1715 Associated Cement 160 Belapur 256/4 Bombay Burma (Old) 471/4 Scindia 30/4 Central Bank 95 New India 78/12 Tata 2nd Pref. 163/12

## BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, August 9.

The local cotton market was quietly steady with moderate business.

At the opening September was quoted at Rs. 436/12 and improved at Rs. 438/4 on active covering but later declined at Rs. 437/4 on scattered selling.

The market finally closed at 2 p.m. on under.

I.C.C. September 437-6-0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton September Contract is 1639 cent points below New York October at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES
Bombay, Aug. 8.

| | Highest | Lowest | Closing |
|---|---|---|---|
| September | 439 | 436-3/4 | 437-1/8 |

## GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, August 9.

The Bullion Market was quiet today. Forward silver opened at Rs. 175/12 and improved at Rs. 175/14 under scattered buying. At this level there was increased selling and silver declined at Rs. 175/2. Ready Silver opened at a premium of Rs. 3/- but later on quoted at a premium of Rs. 2/8 at Rs. 177/10. Forward Gold opened at Rs. 108/13 and declined at Rs. 108/6. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 108/10 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 72/12.

The market finally closed as under:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready Silver | 177 | 4 | 0 |
| Forward Silver | 175 | 0 | 0 |
| Ready Gold | 109 | 0 | 0 |
| Forward Gold | 108 | 11 | 0 |

## PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, August 9.

The produce market was steady today while there was scattered liquidation in May Castorseeds which opened at Rs. 134/14 and after declining at Rs. 133/12 steadied at Rs. 134/4 September was quoted at Rs. 157/4 Ready quotation was Rs. 34/- and Cownpore Bold were quoted at Rs. 31/11 Costoroil first pressing Rs. 23/4 and Commercial quality Rs. 21/- Groundnuts Khandesh quality Rs. 35/4 Coromondal and Bold Rs. 34/- New Crop November December Khandesh quality Rs. 30/14 and Bold Rs. 30/8 groundnut oil Ready Rs. 21/- August Rs. 20/6 September and October Rs. 20/12 Linseed ready Rs. 31/- August Rs. 30/14 and September October Rs. 30/12.

## AMERICAN COTTON CROP

BOMBAY, August 9.

The Agricultural Crop Reporting Board issued the following Bureau report on the cotton crop

Production 11,844,000 Bales condition 78 per cent Yield 270.8 lbs per acre and ginning 198,000 Bales.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, Aug. 6

| | |
|---|---|
| October | 33.25—93 |
| October Highest | 34.40+44 |
| October Lowest | 33.01—117 |
| December | 32.85—90 |
| January | 32.65—91 |
| March | 32.67—89 |
| May | 32.26—91 |
| July | 31.48—92 |
| Middling Spot | 35.26—93 |

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

| | |
|---|---|
| October | 33.29—90 |
| December | 32.82—89 |
| March | 32.68—90 |
| May | 32.33—77 |
| July | 31.50—84 |
| Middling Spot | 34.45—85 |

CHICAGO WHEAT
CHICAGO, Aug. 8.

| | |
|---|---|
| September | 2.35-1/2 to 2.36 |
| December | 2.32-1/2 to 2.33 |
| March | 2.31-3/4 to 2.31-3/4 old |
| May | 2.27-1/2 to 2.27-1/2 |

# Opposition To Pakistan Flag

## Congress Members Do Not Approve New Design

KARACHI, Aug. 9. (A.P.I.): In pursuance of the directive of the Congress President Acharya Kripalani, the Congress members of the Pakistan Constituent Assembly met at 5 p.m. to elect office bearers and discuss the policy they should adopt towards various questions that are likely to come up before the opening session of the Pakistan Constituent Assembly.

Dr. Choithram Gidwani, President of the Sind Provincial Congress, who was directed to convene the meeting was also present.

Though no final decision has been reached on the question of its attitude to the new Pakistan flag, the consensus of opinion among the members who attended the meeting of the Congress Party of the Constituent Assembly this evening has expressed opposition to the new design, according to Congress circles here. It was stated that the new design had been fixed by the League High Command without the consultation of minority representatives. The Congress members expressed the view that Constituent Assembly should appoint a representative committee of all sections of the House and the national flag of Pakistan should be such as to command respect of all classes of people in Pakistan.

LEAGUE MEMBERS OF PAKISTAN CONSEMBLY MEET.

KARACHI, Aug. 9. (A.P.I.): Mr. Jinnah presided over a meeting of the members of the Muslim League Party of the Pakistan Constituent Assembly who gathered at the Committee Room of the Secretariat this evening to consider the agenda for the opening session of the Pakistan Constituent Assembly.

Mr. Jogendra Nath Mandal will be elected to-morrow as temporary Chairman of the Constituent Assembly and will accept credentials from and administer the oath to the members of the Assembly.

Over ten draft resolutions were considered and approved by the party. To-morrow the Assembly is likely to discuss the resolution on procedure for the election of the President of the Constituent Assembly. The resolution for adoption of the Dominion Flag for Pakistan will come up before the House on Monday.

Most of the members of the Pakistan Constituent Assembly have arrived in Karachi for the opening session of the Assembly.

PAKISTAN TO APPLY FOR U.N.O. MEMBERSHIP.

NEW DELHI, Aug. 9. (A.P.I.): Members of the future Pakistan Government, it is reliably learnt, have agreed with the view that India even after division shall continue to be the same international person as before and inherit all the rights pertaining to that such as membership of U.N.O. and other organisations.

It is further learnt that the Dominion of Pakistan will apply for membership of the U.N.O. through the Government of the United Kingdom which is expected to take up this matter almost immediately. The Government of India are expected to fully support the candidature of Pakistan.

# INDIAN JUDGES TO SIT ON BURMA TRIBUNAL

## Trial Of U. Saw And His Associates

RANGOON, August 9, (APA): An official spokesman of the Burma Government information department told the Associated Press of America tonight that the Government was inviting judges from India to serve on the Special Tribunal constituted to try U. Saw, the Myochit Party leader and his associates in connection with the recent assassination of U. Aung San and other Burmese ministers.

The spokesman said only those charged with assassination would appear before the Special Tribunal. He said some accused were also charged with violation of the Arms Act.

"All those arrested under the Arms Act will not appear before this Tribunal," he said. "Their cases will be tried by ordinary courts."

He added that four Rangoon High Court Judges, including Justice Ba W. Acting Chief Justice, will sit on the Tribunal. He stated that Indian Judges would be invited to sit on the Tribunal so that complete impartiality may be maintained.

# INDORE WILL NOT JOIN PAKISTAN

## Accession To Union Is Under Consideration Says Premier: Maharaja Leaves For England

INDORE, August 9 (A.P.I.): The Prime Minister of Indore, Mr. R. A. Horton, told a gathering of about 40 citizens representing several organisations in the state here today, that the Maharajah had left for England "to acquaint himself with the implications of the Indian Independence Bill."

A final decision on Indore's accession to the Indian Union, Mr. Horton said, would be announced shortly. There had never been any question of Indore acceding to Pakistan. Negotiations were now in progress with the Indian Union to secure the best possible terms for Indore, and the Prime Minister said he would advise the people of the State to have patience till the final announcement. "No decision will be taken which will not be in conformity with the best traditions of the State", he added.

The Prime Minister said the Maharajah intended to implement all his announcements on constitutional reforms in the State.

## Indore Praja Mandal's Move For Struggle

(From Our Correspondent)

INDORE CITY, August 9.

A thousand-word resolution, authorising the Central Working Committee of the Praja Mandal to launch a non-violent struggle throughout the State in case its main demands of "Join Indian Dominion" and the "Establishment of Responsible Government" were not conceded before August 15, was unanimously adopted at the 7th Plenary Session of the Indore State Praja Mandal which met here this evening, under the Presidentship of D. M. Parulkar.

The resolution expressed strong belief that the 17 lakhs of the Indore State people will fully obey the directions of the Working Committee to be issued in this respect. The Conference demanded the establishment of full responsible Government in the State after removing the foreign and other undesirable element from the State Administration which is believed to be responsible for the present state of affairs in the State.

# 49 Carat Diamond

**GEORGETOWN, British Guina, (A.P.A.): A rough diamond weighing 49.5 carats, found near the river Meamu, has been sold for 15,000 dollars, it is disclosed in the official report for diamond mining in 1946. The stone was the largest diamond ever found here.**

**The report says diamond production during 1946 was 30,357 carats, more than double the production in 1945.**

# BURMA CONSEMBLY BY-ELECTIONS

## Mrs. Aung San Elected Un-Opposed: A. F. P. F. L. Successes

RANGOON, August 9 (Reuter): Mrs. Aung San, wife of General Aung San, Deputy Chairman of the Burma Executive Council, who with six other Ministers was assassinated during a Cabinet meeting on July 19, was today returned unopposed to the Burmese Constituent Assembly.

Six other Anti-Fascist Peoples Freedom League (Government majority party) candidates were also returned unopposed.

No polling will now be needed in the by-elections planned for August 16, to fill the vacancies caused by the assassination.

The British Defence Mission to conduct prelimnary negotiations with the Burma Government about Defence problems arising out of the forthcoming transfer of power was expected here tomorrow.

Bo Let Ya, Defence Counsellor, heads the Burmese Negotiating Committee, while other members include U Tin Tut, Finance Minister and Y. Kyaw Nyein, Home Minister.

The Governor of Burma, Sir Hubert Rance, will take part in a flag hoisting on August 15, the Indian Independence Day, and Prime Minister Thakin Nu will broadcast a message of congratulations to India.

Festivities are barred owing to national mourning for the assassinations.

# TAGORE MEMORIAL FUND INADEQUATE

## West Bengal Chief Minister To Discuss Matter In Cabinet

CALCUTTA, Aug. 9. (A.P.I.): The All-India Rabindranath Memorial Committee has collected Rs. 15,00,000 so far for the memorial fund, according to Mr. Suresh Chandra Majumdar, Secretary of the Committee.

Addressing the Memorial Meeting held under the auspices of the Committee yesterday, Mr. Majumdar said that a sum of about Rs. 12,00,000 had been contributed by poor and middle class people. He had not so far received much response from the rich. He hoped that they would now come forward with their contribution.

The Committee's appeal sometime ago was for Rs. 25,00,000.

Dr. Profulla Chandra Ghosh, Chief Minister of West Bengal, said that it was a matter of profound shame and regret that the sum of Rs. 25,00,000 had not yet been raised. The West Bengal Government had also a duty in this matter, and he had every hope that they would discharge it. They had not yet decided in which way they should help the Memorial Committee.

A decision would be taken in this respect by the Cabinet after consultation with those working for the Memorial Committee.

# FIGHT AGAINST VESTED INTERESTS

## Dr. Matthai On Independence And Task Ahead

NEW DELHI, August 7 (A.P.I.): Dr. John Matthai, Member of the Interim Government, in a frank and forthright speech tonight advocated measures to remove poverty and gross economic inequalities and loosen if not eliminate the grip that vested interests have been able to establish over our people."

Dr Matthai, who was speaking at the Delhi Rotary Club on "Independence And The Task Ahead," said: "If you examine the progress of national movements in any country since the beginning of the nineteenth century, you will find that a national movement, while it is in progress, is almost in spite of itself, made to depend on the influence, support and resources which it gets from the vested interests of the country. It is a very good investment for those large, organised vested interests because nationalism invariably has an economic side to it and while being engaged in a national movement, it is possible for vested interests to secure a certain amount of shelter from the competition that comes from foreign interests.

**VESTED INTERESTS**

"But the point to remember is that when you have established your national movement, when you have been able to achieve success as a result of being dependent to a large extent upon the support of vested interests, when you have achieved that victory, when you have come to the end of the struggle, you find you are more than ever in the grip of those vested interests on whom you had depended during the period of your struggle.

"That, to my mind, to some extent is the stage that we have reached in India today and I think the main part of the task that remains before us today, if freedom is to find full expression, is so to carry our fight forward that the grip that vested interests have been able to establish over our people is lessened if not eliminated. That is going to be a long, hard and strenuous fight. But unless we are prepared to tackle it courageously, unless we are prepared to tackle it with all our resources, the independence that is coming to us will have been in vain."

**STRIKE IN SURAT JARI INDUSTRY**

SURAT, August 9 (A.P.I.): About 5,000 workers of the Jari Industry of Surat have been on strike for the past week, demanding higher pay.

The workers were getting 130 rupees per month, but due to a temporary slackness in the trade, the factories have reduced the salary to hundred rupees.

## Overseas Radio Telephone Service

NEW DELHI, August 9, (A.P.I.): The Overseas Radio Telephone Service will be open from 08-30 to 00.15 hours (Indian Standard Time) daily with effect from August 11, 1947, says a Press Note.

# Win Back Muslims Of Pakistan

## J. P.'s Call To Nation

BOMBAY, Saturday.—Mr. Jai Prakash Narain, today asked the people of India to win back the Mussalmans of Pakistan by showing them that India was heading for a Socialist Mazdoor Raj and not "Hindu Raj."

Unfurling the national flag this morning at Narnarain Mandir, Kalbadevi, in connection with the August 9 celebrations of the Socialist Party, the Socialist leader said that the revolution which was started in August 1942 was not yet over. The British were quitting, but there was much more to be achieved than that. The revolution would end only when the Common Man ruled this country, establishing a society where there was no communal hatred and no poverty and misery.

Mr. Jai Prakash while regretting the division of the country, called for an endeavour to re-establish unity through love.

He hoped that when the Mussalmans of Pakistan found India heading towards a Socialist Raj, and not towards a "Hindu Raj," they would rejoin the rest.

**NOT A COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE**

Mr. Jai Prakash Narain, addressing a public meeting at the Kamgar Maidan in the afternoon observed that it was the sacred duty of every Indian to resolve on this day that they would strive to achieve fully the ideal for which thousands died as martyrs during the 1942 struggle.

Mr. Jai Prakash said that the independence we were getting now was not complete independence so long as British officers remained in the army and a large percentage of the States people did not enjoy freedom.

# NO TRUSTEESHIP FOR S. W. AFRICA

## Govt.'s Letter To UNO Asks For Continuance Of Mandate

LAKE SUCCESS, August 9, (Reuter): Mr. K. T. Andrews the South African Minister, has informed the United Nations by letter that South Africa is not placing South-west Africa under trusteeship, but is continuing the present mandate.

The letter said: "The wish, clearly expressed by an overwhelming majority by native races in South-West Africa and by unanimous vote of European representatives of the territory that South-West Africa be incorporated in the Union, debars the Union Government from acting in accordance with the resolution of the General Assembly and thereby flouting the wishes of those who, under the mandate, have been committed to their charge.

"In the circumstances the Union Government have no alternative but maintain the status quo and continue to administer the territory in the spirit of the existing mandate."

# 1 DAY'S S. I. FOR 52 SOCIALISTS

## Sequel To Unruly Behaviour During August 9 Demonstrations

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Fifty-four Socialists who in observance of "August 9" went about in the city this morning in motor lorries, shouting slogans and holding demonstrations were arrested by the police for unruly behaviour.

Fifty-two of them were each sentenced to a day's S. I. and a fine of Rs. 3 by the Presidency Magistrate Mr. Muranjan. Two others, minor boys, were given a warning and let off.

## DELHI BAN ON KHAKSARS

NEW DELHI, August 8, (A.P.I.): The Chief Commissioner, Delhi, has, under the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908, declared the Khaksar Organisation to be an unlawful association as in his opinion the Khaksars organisation interferes with the maintenance of law and order and constitutes a danger to the public peace, says a "Gazette of India" Extraordinary issued tonight.

# British Train Derailed

### Underground Campaign To Destroy All Rail Lines In Palestine

JERUSALEM, Aug. 9. (U.P.A.): A British military train from Cairo was derailed to-day by an explosion reported to be the opening move of an underground campaign to destroy all rail lines in Palestine before the fruit crop is ripe.

The train, bringing troops back from leave in Cairo, was derailed at Vilhelms, near Lydda airport. The locomotive and four cars left the track. The fireman and engine driver were buried under the wreckage but no military casualties resulted. The driver died later.

Menahem Begin, Commander of the Irgun Zvai Leumi, reported circulated a warning to all citrus merchants to ship their fruit by road in the coming season because all rail lines would be out of action by that time. The privately circulated pamphlets also warned all travellers to beware of trains which, the pamphlets said, would be subject to daily sabotage.

David Ben Gurion, President of the Jewish Agency, called upon Palestine Jews to unite in the battle against underground violence.

### Running Gun Battle

JERUSALEM, Aug. 9. (Reuter): The police fought a running gun battle with three Jewish terrorists seen running away shortly after two terrorist contact mines had partly derailed the Cairo to Haifa express near Wilhelma, outside Tel Aviv, today.

One Jew was arrested and another wounded, according to a Police statement here. Both the Jews were alleged to be carrying a Thomson submachine gun, escaped.

# 15 Die In London Train Accident

DONCASTER, Aug. 9. (U.P.A.). Fifteen persons were killed and 51 injured to-day when the fast London to Leeds Express crashed into the rear of a slower passenger train at Balby, one mile south of here.

Three persons trapped in the wreckage here were extricated by special rescue squads.

The driver and fireman of the Express leaped to safety before the crash.

### Indore & Bhopal Not To Join Indian Union?

(From Our Correspondent)

INDORE, August 9.

Notwithstanding the Indore Premier's observations made last evening, your correspondent understands that the Indore State together with Bhopal and some other Central India States has finally made up its mind not to associate with Indian dominion and emerge on August 15 as an Independent Sovereign State. This decision seems to be so definite that only a miracle can save Indore and others.

It is reported that after assuming the Status of a Sovereign State on the midnight of August 14-15, the Indore ruler will declare Prince Richard as his rightful heir-apparent and is likely to express wish to sign the Instrument of accession on August 15 or a day later. It is stated in knowledgeable circles, the question of the five-year old Prince Richards born of his present American wife, is disturbing the ruler utmost and he cannot take the risk of first joining the Indian Dominion and then remaining at the mercy of Indian Government for allowing Prince Richards to be successor of the Holkar gaddi. It is further rumoured that the Indore ruler also declare his wife as 'Queen' of Indore State.

It is further reported both the remaining Maratha States of Central India Dewas Senior and Dewas Junior have decided to join Indian Union. Official announcement is expected shortly. Two other Central India Maratha States Gwalior and Dhar have already joined Indian Dominion thus leaving the Maratha State of Indore only in the field.

# India Will Not Tolerate Foreign Armies In Asia

## Jawahar's Declaration At Liberty Week Meeting

**NEW DELHI, Aug. 9. (A.P.I.): "Fifteenth of August is a great day not only in the history of India or Asia but in that of the entire world," declared Pandit Nehru, addressing a public meeting this evening to celebrate the Liberty Week.**

**END OF IMPERIALISM**

August 15, he said, marked the definite and final end of an era of imperialism started by the British nearly 150 years ago. The form of exploitation which was practised first by the British and later adopted by other imperialist nations of Europe would terminate in principle, to a large degree in practice also, by the declaration of Indian independence.

India's freedom was linked with the freedom of a number of other countries. Exploitation of India gave an excuse to some foreign powers to dominate the weak nations of Asia. Some small countries were kept under British control because they happened to fall in the route from England to India. All these nations, too, would now gradually get out of the clutches of the imperialists.

**ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL POLITICS**

India was sure to play a significant role in international politics. Already it had raised its voice for the protection of Indonesia's liberty. Pandit Nehru recalled how in connection with the Indonesian question he had said that foreign armies had no business to stay on the soil of an Asiatic country. The doctrine expounded by President Monroe had saved America from foreign aggression for nearly 100 years and now the time had come when a similar doctrine must be expounded with respect to Asiatic countries.

Charges of breaches of faith against each other had been levelled by the Republicans and the Dutch Governments. Without going into the merits of their individual cases, Pandit Nehru said, he was opposed in principle to leaving the armies of one country to stay in another. This was basically wrong and once that was conceded, the Dutch had no case to put forth. Holland, which had failed to protect itself only a few years ago, had no right to reinstate itself as an imperialist nation.

**"The success of the Indonesians will depend on their own strength, but let me make it clear once and for all that we shall not tolerate foreign armies operating in Asian countries."**

**PRESENT SITUATION IN INDIA**

Referring to the situation in India, Pandit Nehru said that their joy on the present occasion was mingled with sorrow. He was happy that the "Quit India" movement which started five years ago had terminated successfully. But he was sad that the picture of a Free India had not been realised as he had hoped it would. The British authority was departing, no doubt, but it was leaving in its wake problems of great magnitude. The division of India was a great shock to all those who had worked for a strong united India. But the Congress had to agree to it because there was no other alternative. He would not have minded so much if the country had been divided politically, but unfortunately division had taken place in the hearts of the people of India.

GOSPEL OF HATE.

"It was India's misfortune that during the last few years of its life some leaders had widely preached the gospel of hate and had incited innocent people to commit acts which brought nothing but degradation to India. This was serious because feelings of hatred and distrust cannot be overcome easily", said Pandit Nehru.

Explaining why the Congress agreed to the division of India, Pandit Nehru said that various reasons forced them to accept it. Firstly, the demand, very urgent in nature, had come from Bengal and Punjab. The state of affairs there was so serious that influential men from both the Provinces urged them to accept, or rather demand partition. Secondly, the Congress had to face the fact that certain section of the people did not want to remain with the rest of India. Unity was a good thing but it could not be achieved merely by resolutions. Men and women must accept it too, and the Congress realised that division was better than a union of unwilling parts. They had a choice between two evils and the Congress accepted the lesser of the two.

DANGER OF CIVIL WAR.

The use of violence at this time to maintain Indian unity would have had disastrous results. A civil war would have checked the progress of India for a long time to come and the problems before India were on such a serious nature that no delay could be tolerated.

Pandit Nehru however hoped that new relations would be established between the two divided parts of India and a better understanding would ultimately mitigate the evils of division.

During the last one year the people of India had lost considerable prestige due to communal frenzy and they had now developed a narrow sectarian outlook. The Government had extensive plans before them for the development of the country, but that narrow outlook prevented those plans from being put into practice.

Pandit Nehru referred to the demand for higher wages and said that he was in favour of giving better wages to workers but before he could do that the National Exchequer must have the money to pay those increased wages and salaries. The prime need of the country at this time was to increase its wealth by pushing up production by all possible means. Anybody to-day who even with genuine grievances struck work was stabbing the people in the back.

## Homage To Unknown Soldiers Of Freedom

### Dr. Prasad Inaugurates Liberty Week Celebrations At Delhi

DELHI, August 9, (A. P. I.): Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Constituent Assembly, inaugurated this morning the Liberty Week celebrations when he unfurled the National Flag in Gandhi Grounds.

Speaking on the occasion, Dr. Rajendra Prasad outlined the steps that the new Government of an independent India must take in the immediate future. They included giving peace and security to the people, removal of untouchability and poverty, , spreading education and fighting disease.

Dr. Prasad recalled the beginning of the 1942 Movement which, he said, was the last struggle for India's independence. That struggle, started five years ago, had come to a successful end now and power was going to be transferred into Indian hands shortly.

While celebrating the coming of freedom, he said, the people of India must not forget their brethren who had sacrificed their lives to bring this day nearer. Thousands had lost everything to achieve this end and they must remain uppermost in their minds at the present occasion, and this day must be devoted to paying homage to those unknown soldiers.

"Now that we are fortunate enough to see the dawn of freedom, let us pray to God to give us strength to administer our country rightly and to secure for it a high place in the comity of nations", Dr. Prasad added.

Indians till now had worked for the achievement of freedom from foreign domination he said. Now the second phase had begun of their work Immediate tasks ahead of the Government of an independent India were of giving peace and security to the people, removal of untouchability and poverty, fighting disease and spreading education. The country was suffering from acute shortage of foodgrains and it was the duty of the Government to arrange for more food and save the people from starvation.

Referring to the gospel of truth and non-violence that Mahatma Gandhi had preached to the people of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad said: "By following the lead given by Mahatma Gandhi we have won a victory of no mean magnitude. In the days to come, too, non-violence alone can give us peace and happiness"

## FIST FIGHT AT HINDU CONVENTION

NEW DELHI, August 9 (A.P.I.): A five-minute fist fight developed amongst a group of young men dispersing after the opening session of the All India Hindu Convention which began here this evening under the presidentship of Mr. V. D. Savarkar.

After a number of Hindu Sabha leaders from various provinces had addressed the gathering criticising the Congress leadership which they alleged had succumbed to the partitioning of the country, Mr. Savarkar wound up the proceedings on the following note:—"If the Hindus do not organise and assert themselves, realise the grave danger that lies ahead and work to get the severed areas back, there will be numerous other Pakistans in our midst in the next few years."

# GUNFIRE BATTLE IN CALCUTTA

### Two Armed Constables Killed And Six Persons Hurt

CALCUTTA, August 9, (A.P.I.): Two armed constables were killed and six other persons, including another armed constable, were injured in today's disturbances in Calcutta.

The people of a locality in the northern suburbs woke up this morning to the sound of gunfire being exchanged between a Police Party and a group of people, resulting in the death of an armed constable and injuries to another. The casualty among the miscreants is not known. It is stated that some hooligans, taking shelter in an abandoned house, fired several rounds at a nearby bustee and set fire to some of the huts. When the Police arrived there was an exchange of fire between the two. Later on, the entire area was searched and about two dozen bombs with aluminium shells and a large number of spent cartridges were recovered.

In an incident in Bowbazar Police Station area, a private car was challenged by an armed picket, when one of its occupants opened fire, hitting a constable. The latter succumbed to his injury almost immediately. The car could not be traced.

**AMRITSAR INCIDENTS**

AMRITSAR, August 9, (API): A leading banker of Katra Bhai Sant Singh who was stabbed two days ago died in hospital today. The deceased had formed a Peace Committee in his locality.

Three bodies have been recovered from a canal near Gharinda.

One woman was stabbed near Chhehart and a clerk of the Municipality was murdered while on duty. A sweeper was stabbed in Putlighar.

One person was killed and four others were injured in village Paddi in Sarhali Police Station.

One person was shot dead while attempting to loot a Tonga in Kucha Satoowala while another person was killed in similar circumstances in Tunda Talab. One person was killed in Rajwala Road while another person was assaulted near Ourgiana. One person was stabbed in Lohgarh Gate while another was fatally stabbed near a factory on the Grand Trunk Road. One person sustained gunshot injuries in Kucha Sikandar. Two persons were killed in Majitha Town.

# ROUND THE GLOBE SPEED RECORD

### Capt. Odom Reaches Calcutta Hopes To Be Back At Chicago On Sunday

CALCUTTA, Aug. 10. (A.P.I.): Flying at an average speed of 350 miles per hour, and an average altitude of 19,000 feet, Captain Odom covered the distance from Karachi to Calcutta in four hours.

Talking to a group of pressmen, he said that the journey was terrible specially the weather. He hoped to break the world record and reach Chicago Sunday night. Captain Odom said that after this he would participate in an air race to be held in Los Angeles very soon. He also hoped to make a flight from the North to the South Pole next November or December.

Before taking off, the Captain was medically examined by the Air Port Health Department.

**AT KARACHI AIR PORT**

KARACHI, Aug. 9. (A.P.I.): Captain William Odom flying the "Raynolds Bombshell" in his second attempt to set up a solo round the world speed record landed at Karachi Airport at 5-40 a.m. (I.S.T.) today.

When he touched down 7 hours and 36 minutes after taking off from Cairo—Captain Odom had covered 8,000 miles of the 19,600 mile round the world span. It was 36 hours 17 minutes after he left Chicago on Thursday night. Captain Odom hopes to have Wiley Post's record of 186 hours set up in 1933.

**CAPT. ODOM LANDS AT DUM DUM**

**CALCUTTA, August 9 (A.P.I).—Captain Odom, who is attempting a round-the-world flight record, landed at Dum Dum airport, Calcutta, at 11|35 a.m. I.S.T. today.**

# Goering, From Attorney's Notes

BERLIN, (APA). Unrepentant Hermann Goering went to his self-inflicted death with regrets that he had "not been completely ruthless and completely exterminated the Czechs and the Jews," according to records of conversations he had with one of his attorneys during the Nuremberg trials which are now in possession of American authorities.

The attorney was Dr. Werner Bross, Goering's assistant defence counsel, who made copious notes on his conversations with the former Number Two Nazi at Nuremberg between January and July 1946. A portion of these notes, which were described as "abounding in intimate information," have been disclosed to the Associated Press of America.

At one point in their conversation in the Nuremberg jail and court house, Dr. Bross noted, war criminal Goering turned to him and said:

"I'll tell you one thing. I have learned now that one must not take half measures. If I were ever in power again I would completely exterminate the Czechs and the Jews. Then at least, come what may, two ethnic European grounds that will only cause us more misery would be destroyed. One must be completely ruthless in such matters".

This was the same Goering who, while on the witness stand, pretended ignorance of and attempted to shirk any blame for the liquidation of millions of Jews by the Nazis.

The attorney said Goering would also have liked to massacre some of his co-defendants at Nuremberg.

"The object of his greatest wrath was Ribbentrop." Dr. Bross wrote. "Next in line were Frank, Kaltenburg and Speer. He had nothing but scorn for Doenitz, his rival as Hitler's successor, and Doenitz was livid with rage when Goering insulted him by calling his short-lived rule after Hitler's death a "week-end regime." He ridiculed his co-defendants because they were frequently praying in their cells or scribbling notes."

American experts who studied Dr. Bross's notes remarked that "like Hitler and Goebbels in April 1945, Goering was still obsessed in July 1946, by the thought of an impending war between the Soviet Union and the western allies.

Goering also threatened that a German underground would some day develop to strike against German lawyers in the Nuremberg trial "who now are weaklings."

American students made these conclusions on the study of Goering's character as shown by the attorney's notes.

"The notes show Goering both as sybarite and a thug, a cynic and a sentimental militarist, a hypocrite and even an ignoramus (he admitted freely that he was not fully familiar with the Nazi party's "Mein Kampf.") But the broader significance of the document is the light which it sheds on a society wherein such a man could rise to such heights with the method he employed."

St. Xavier's 'A' beat the Ruia College 'A' in the final Women's Doubles event of the Collegiate Table-Tennis Tourney (L to R) are Mrs. Nandini Balsekar, Miss Suhas Dharap (both of Ruia) and Miss Dhun Sethna and Miss Meher Ghaswala.

## KANE BEATS DADO MARINO

MANCHESTER, Aug. 8 (Reuter).—Former world flyweight champion Peter Kane, now boxing at bantamweight, outpointed Dado Marino, in a fight over ten rounds tonight. Dado Marino is the leading contender for world flyweight.

Marino, a splendid figure of physical fitness at the age of 31, admitted that it was his hardest fight ever. How he stood up to the relentless battering of the 29-year-old Peter Kane was a mystery. Kane won at least seven of the rounds with three others even. Marino had his left eye closed, and blood streamed from his nose and mouth as with mouth gaping open he staggered back to his corner round after round with only amazing pluck keeping him on his feet. Yet at times he found strength to swing a vicious left to the body, his favourite punch, but Kane was always wary.

## AUSSIES WIN OVER CANADA: DAVIS CUP TENNIS

MONTREAL, Aug. 8 (UPA). Australia today won the North America Davis Cup in tennis as its doubles team of Colin Long and Jack Bromwich defeated Canada's Gordie MacNeill and Edgar Lanthier, 6-2, 6-1, 6-0.

The Aussies took the opening two singles matches yesterday. The Australians, on the basis of their win, qualified to meet Czechoslovakia, European champion, at Montreal, August 14-16.

Yesterday Dinny Pails won the first of the two matches.

But the great Aussie star Bromwich, who came on the court today, showed all of his old-time ability in teaming with Long to route the over-matched Canadian team.

The Aussies won three matches without losing a set which performance today was typical of their overwhelming superiority.

Statistics showed that Bromwhich scored six placements, had nine errors, no aces and no double faults. Long scored 13 placements, had 18 errors, and double faulted three times.

Tomorrow, Geoff Brown meets Henri Rochon and Dinny Pails plays Brendan Macken in the final of two singles matches. The Australians are heavily favoured to win, which would make the score five to zero.

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HAMBURG, Aug. 9 (Reuter): Six thousand cases of typhoid fever had been reported in Leipzig in the Soviet zone of Germany, the German News Service in the British zone, said. Three hospitals are filled with typhoid patients.

## B.O.A.C. WILL FORGE AHEAD

LONDON, August 9. (Reuter)—Empire flyers who did so much to open up the Commonwealth to the air lines in the past will do the same for their future prosperity and inter-communication, said Sir Harold Hartley, Chairman of the British Overseas Airways Corporation, in a message to "Imperial Review" in the British monthly bulletin of foreign affairs "Great Britain and the East".

"We are really only in the beginning of the air age", stated Sir Harold. "Air transport will ten years hence, become much more comfortable and we hope less expensive so that a great many people, and a great many kinds of cargo, who do not fly today will take to air freely, frequently and confidently. It is too early to say what will be the effect on the development of the empire air routes, but it is obvious that it will mean more direct communication between the great imperial cities—a gradual breaking away from the traditional courses of trade and travel.

"Nairobi to Bombay non-stop may become as customary as Cairo to Karachi today, even Johannesburg to Sydney direct may one day appear in the schedules, Sir Harold said.

"We cannot be precise about these future developments until the new types of aircraft actually come into operation, not until the early or middle nineteen fiftys.

## Misra, Mohan And Mehta To Play In Casino Invitation Tourney

NEW PORT, (RHODE ISLAND), August 9, (Reuter): The Indian Davis Cup players Sumant Misra, Man Mohan and Jimmy Mehta are included in the top-flight international lawn tennis field which will compete at the Casino invitation tournament beginning on Monday.

Eighteen of the first 20 ranking American stars are entered in addition to players from Hungary, Sweden Ecuador, Argentina and Rumania. Johanson will represent Sweden.

### ALL-TIME HIGH FOR U. S. EMPLOYMENT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (U.P.A.): Employed persons in the United States totalled 60,079,000 in July—a new all-time high—the Census Bureau reported to-day.

The new employment level meant an increase of 24,000 over the previous month. The ranks of the unemployed also moved upward with 55,000 and persons added to the idle labour force during July.

## 'UNITY OF DEFENCE AND FOREIGN POLICY ESSENTIAL'

### Advice To Hindustan And Pakistar

MANCHESTER, Aug. 9 (Reuter): A call to India and Pakistan to act together in matters of defence and foreign policy and for Burma, Ceylon and perhaps Malaya to enter into some kind of defence confederacy, with the two new Dominions, was made by to-day's Liberal "Manchester Guardian" when discussing the future security of the Indian Ocean.

In an editorial which stated that Britain will no longer play the unilateral role in organising the defences of the Indian Ocean region, the "Manchester Guardian" warned of certain dangers to its security after the transfer of power.

"The partition and independence of India will create a new problem of security in the region of the Indian Ocean", the paper said.

"What are the essential facts?

"The peace of this area, which contains between one-fourth and one-fifth of the total population of the world, has for more than a century been preserved by a combination of the British navy and a land power based on India and composed of Indian economic resources and the Indian army.

"The geographical position of India in the middle of the Indian Ocean enabled this power to radiate a profound security, at least until the recent war, virtually over all the vast stretch of sea and land from Aden in the west to Singapore in the east", the "Guardian" said.

"For purposes of defence the region has therefore been a unity. Now all is changed, to what extent is slowly becoming clear.

"On the one hand Britain will no longer play the unilateral role which it formerly did in organising these defences; on the other the unity of the region is endangered. In the place of a single empire there may in the near future, be a series of succession States, independent both of Britain and of one another; instead of a garrison with a single command there may be half a dozen different powers.

"There may be an independent Pakistan, an independent Union of India, an independent Burma, perhaps an independent Ceylon. Each is likely to have weak defences of its own, and judging from the underlying matters of dispute in social and economic relations, each is liable to be on strained terms with the other."

The "Manchester Guardian" said the substitution of such a Balkanised system for the unity which existed before can hardly fail in increasing international tension.

"This is not to say that the steps which have already been taken are leading to catastrophe" the paper declared.

"In any case they were the only steps which were practicable. The British Government was bound to cede its authority to the national parties, and this meant fragmentation of the region.

"The problem to-day is now, in the changed circumstances and with full provision for the self-determination of all the succession States of the former British Empire in Asia, these States can yet preserve sufficient co-operation and co-ordination to form a defence system and to deter an aggressor."

The paper added: "What seems to be necessary is first and indispensably, that the Indian Union and Pakistan even though they have divided their armies, should continue to act, as indeed their self-interest dictates that they should, in the closest unity in all matters of defence and foreign policy: and second that Burma, Ceylon, and perhaps Malaya should enter into some kind of defence confederacy with them.

"Nor can the machinery of common action really be limited to defence. Difficulties are certain to arise between the different States which, if not settled, may poison all larger co-operation.

"Thus some kind of arbitral machinery may be needed, such as a political and Economic Council for the whole region. Proposals of this kind will certainly excite many objections. But for all the countries of South Asia there is surely no other way to safety except by continuing, by free agreement among themselves the Union with one another which hitherto was brought about by their common attachment to Britain."


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# SPORTS JOTTINGS
## From Here And There

*By J. C. MAITRA*

**A NEW ERA IN BOMBAY SOCCER. LACK OF PUBLICITY. GOOD PUBLIC SUPPORT. SOUTH INDIANS LUCKY. GREAT FUTURE BEFORE ZONAL. TRADES' SUCCESS. DEPARTURE OF BRITISH SERVICES. ENCOURAGE INDIAN SOLDIERS.**

An event of great importance to the sporting life of Bombay occurred at the Cooperage last week. It was in connection with communal sport. The W.I.F.A., which was running a Hexangular on communal basis for the last few years, decided to give it a final burial and replace it with a Zonal tournament. This was all done in a hurry. So the competition has not received sufficient publicity in the press. Were it properly publicised—not to say, boosted—I have not the least doubt in my mind that the public would have flocked in their thousands to witness the inauguration of a new era in the soccer world.

**LACK OF PUBLICITY**

Fancy even the names of the players selected for each team were not given to the press! Unless the people know the composition of the rival sides, how can they form an opinion about their relative strength and estimate the kind of fare they are going to dish out? It is true that players from outside were not invited. So the fans were not to see anything better than what they had already seen.

Still the composition of the teams were to be quite different from what people were usually accustomed to. They were not to be chosen as Hindus, Muslims or Christians, but as Maharashtrians, South Indians, Bombayites and so on, irrespective of their caste, creed or colour. Thus there was a novelty about it.

**GOOD PUBLIC SUPPORT**

Despite the lack of publicity, the matches attracted respectable crowds. I have every hope that when the final is played, it will draw a big attendance at the old venue. Any way the foundation of a grand festival has been truly laid for the future. In course of time it is sure to develop into one of the most important events in the country.

The first match of the tournament between Karnatak and Goa did not turn out to be as interesting as it might have been. The former did not take proper care to select their men. I fail to understand why they selected Kadirvelu at all when they had two other first class custodians like Sanjiva and Thingalaya at hand. Kadirvelu has not played any match recently. So his recent form was unknown to everybody.

It must always be borne in mind by the selectors that past reputations are of little value if present forms are unreliable. In this particular instance, great injustice was done not only to the chosen player out also to those who were left out. Had Karnatak selected either Sanjiva or Thingalaya, instead of Kadirvelu, who is out of form, they might have saved the defeat.

**SOUTH INDIANS LUCKY**

I had a very diffiicult job to select the Maharashtra team. Now there are few Maharashtra players playing in the Senior League or tournaments. Even of those few, Dhakuram, Narayan and Bhimrao were "horse de combat." So I had to rely on the talents from the junior competitions. And they had to face the star-studded South Indian combination! But what I was agreeably surprised to find was the ruin and determination displayed by the juniors. They completely upset the cold calculations of their redoubtable opponents and put them out of gear. Their team work was excellent. If they had one good scorer on their side, they might have forced the South Indians into humble submission.

**GREAT FUTURE BEFORE ZONAL**

The South Indians were, indeed, lucky to win by a solitary goal. They will have to play much better in the final, if they expect to defeat either Bombay or Goa whichever side meets them there. Against Maharashtra, their defence were hard to put to it to hold the persistent invaders at bay. In fact Santiago, their custodian, had much more to do than his vis-a-vis, Terence D'Silva. Manual and Rathnam had also to work over time. Their chief weakness lay in their attacking line. They played disjointedly—probably they were too confident of their own prowess. If Parab had not stayed back to initiate the invasions and had concentrated instead on shooting at the South Indian goal from those range, their fate would have been sealed.

**TRADES SUCCESS**

Curtain has at last been dropped on their Senior Division of the Harwood League. As was expected Trades India retained their championship by the comfortable margin of 4 points. Rangers became runners-up with 20 points to their credit. Trades fared much better ultimately than their supporters could hope for, as they stood only 2 points behind the second team. Had they followed the dual policy, as I had repeatedly advised them, they might have had a final say in regard to the first rank. However, they are said to be well-satisfied with their achievement. They hope to master the booted style of play completely by next season, when they will call the tune everywhere. We shall wait and see.

**DEPARTURE OF BRITISH SERVICES**

From next year, there will be no British Services team playing in our tournaments, as all the British Forces will be removed from India by the end of this year. We will miss them very badly. They have contributed a lot to the development, expansion and popularity of the game in this country. India certainly owes a deep debt of gratitude to the "Tommies for popularising this manly and spectacular game in our land. We shall remember them for many a day for all that they have done. But their departure is an imperative necessity commensurate with our self-respect as an Independent nation. It is noteworthy that the soldiers themselves are glad to leave this country for good. Let us hope that our relations will remain cordial in the future, so that we may have exchange of visits between India and Britain to keep the memory green.

**ENCOURAGE INDIAN SOLDIERS**

Now that the British soldiers are leaving this country, questions are being asked who are going to take their place in our soccer world. They will leave a big gap behind. Only the Indian Services can fill the vacancy adequately. The Gurkhas take a good deal of interest in this game. They should be encouraged to take a more active and appropriate part in our competitions. The others should also be encouraged to take to it. Then we shall have a large number of services teams in all parts of the country who would not only be able to add colour to our competitions, but help to raise the standard of the game immeasurably in the near future. Somebody in the higher ranks should make a move in this direction at an early date.

## Is It True?

That the W.I.F.A. has now fallen in line with the changing times and has discarded communalism in the shape of the Pentangular from the field of soccer?

That it has inaugurated a Zonal tournament in its place to make our sporting life healthy and pleasant?

That the cricketers may follow suit in the near future—provided the die-hards agree to give the Pentangular a decent burial?

That D. P. Thanawalla's absence from the B.C.A. Committee will deprive the public of his frequent subthumpings of the benefits of communal sport?

That the rumour that the Government may not renew the lease of the Communal Gymkhanas has caused a great deal of flutter at the Kennedy Sea Face?

That a public meeting of all these institutions may be held shortly to protest against Government in cursion into their inherent right to live exclusively and ply separetely?

That some people want to preserve their ancient customs good, bad or indifferent, till eternity—in the name of cultural heritage without knowing what that really means?

That cliques in sporting bodies are to be criticised when they belong to other communities and supported when they belong to ones own—a marvellous policy followed by certain critics?

That foreign combinations may also be supported, if they work for the benefit of their own countrymen at India's expense?

That the W.I.F.A. has decided to celebrate the Independence Day with a Flag-hoisting Ceremony, because Europeans have become citizens of India?

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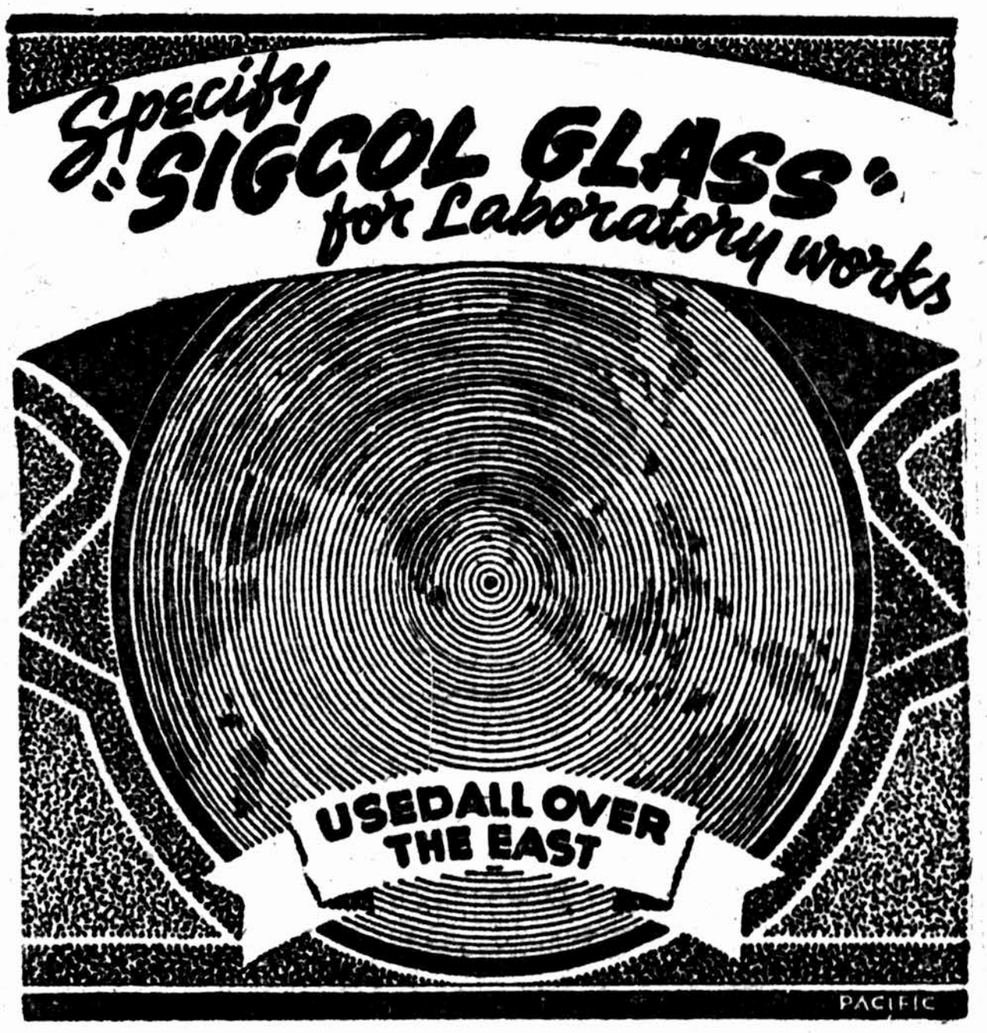


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***Significance of Chakra motif—Art from Ashok to Akbar—Latest Phase of progress—Uphold high standards of Art—Artists deserve distinctions—Salon as sales room—Misunderstanding about Keerthanas—Planning of roads and streets.***

Friday the 15th August, 1947, will be the day of liberation of India from the bondage of foreign rule. It will, thus mark the beginning of a new chapter in her history. Every independent country has its original emblems like the national anthem and designs of the flag, coinage and stamp India should now have all such emblems, but the same should be distinctive of her genius, traditions and ideals. The designing of national emblems is a province of art. It should, therefore, be entrusted to artists who are endowed with creative abilities and, in the case of India, have captured the spirit of her art-traditions.

## *Chakra As A Symbol*

The new national flag of the Indian Union has been already designed. The designers have appreciated the values of the Chakra motif and have gone back as far as the period of Ashok and brought his chakra in place of the Gandhi Charkha Chakra. Both the Chakras, though they are separated by a wide gap of over two thousand years, stand for some common ideals among which should be included the economic prosperity of the people.

Liberty, justice, tolerance and equality are the principal aims of democracy. But the same being shibboleths of matter-of-fact politicians, the national flag will be interpreted by them and their followers merely as a symbol of socio-political democracy. The Ashoka Chakra, however, imports much greater significance to the flag of new India. It is a symbol of independence and of every other aim of democracy. Again like the Gandhi chakra it stands for the economic prosperity of the people and happiness of the class of craftsmen.

And yet the Ashoka Chakra goes far beyond the concepts of modern democracy and economic objects. It symbolises the artistic, literary and cultural individuality and greatness of India, and as such it lays additional responsibility on the shoulders of those who have introduced it in the design of the flag. The Ashok Chakra should not remain merely as an antique novelty. It should inspire the national government to stimulate, into activity, the dormant creative genius of the country and to accept as a standard, the best of every art that has survived.

## *Art In Ashok Period*

History has enough evidence to show that literature and arts were held in high esteem by Chandragupta—the First Maurya—and by his adviser Kautileya. Ashok had carried further and developed the traditions founded by them. Art and literature stood out in high relief on the cultural facet of the ancient Indian life, because they had state patronage as their solid foundation. The cultural history of India from its earliest period shows more than one golden age of arts and letters. The latest among them was the age of Akbar.

The paucity of monumental relics of the period of Ashok should not be taken as a ground for assumption that art and literature were in a neglected state in his epoch-making regime. Scanty attention is paid to art in these days of academic education and hence some misunderstanding about the place of art in ancient times. Since the importance of the analysis of patterns of ancient Indian culture is not realised owing to preoccupation with the prosaic study of history, the glorious periods of Ashok and Akbar with reference to art and culture have lost their significance.

## *Age Of Akbar*

The latest phase of the progress of Indian arts started with the regime of Akbar. It marks re-efflorescence of the artistic, poetic and musical genius of India and also the continuity of her distinctive tradition. Mughal and Rajasthani art and architecture, Alap, Kirtanas and Dhruvapads—the difficult but beautiful forms of classical music and the complex technique of Kathak dance in the North are the among the latest products of the creative genius of Free India. The masterpieces among the latter are excellent examples of Indian arts in their last phase of progress.

The precious legacy which modern India has inherited from the recent past should have been her basic fund and not merely a treasure intended for storage in museums. If the years of foreign rule are discarded as a dark period, the recent past of Indian arts should be counted as their present. The latest monuments, which are of archaeological interests today, ought to be vital forces of contemporary Indian life. Monstrosities, traversities and gross unilations should not be allowed to supercede them.

## *Approach To Art*

India owes, to no small extent, her individuality as a cultured nation to her traditional arts; and she must regain and retain it at every cost. To set up definite standards of every art based upon the tradition should be the immediate task of the national government. It will be a correct approach to art, as it will lead the government in the direction of right men and material. Standards and tradition are pet aversions of the so-called modernists who are boosted as great artists and saviors of Indian arts by their publicity agents. The government should not allow itself to be misguided by slogans of fastidious coteries and groups in the world of art.

Reversion to the tradition is not retrogression. It is the right way to the true revival of Indian arts. The Government of Bombay has just recognised this principle by ordering resumption of the custom of olaying chowghada from the historic palace of the Peshwas in Poona Other provincial governments should follow the lead given by Bombay at the appropriate moment. Some of the forms of music and other arts will gradually find back their place in national life, if the traditions and customs with which they were associated are revived and adjusted to modern conditions.

Side by side with the revival of the tradition, endeavours should be made to release the creative genius of the country and to divert it to the course which would ensure its re-efflorescence. The Ashok Chakra as a symbol of arts should embrace all their phases including the latest and should invite India to import the best of the available material in her life. On the independence day on which the national flag will be unfurled the government should make it a point to uphold high standards of various arts and to assign to art a place of prominence in the programme of national reconstruction.

**The Toilet Scene**

***Cave 17, Ajanta.***

## *Titles For Artists*

The institution of titles as hereditary or personal distinctions is repugnant to the principles of the socialistic republican state; and yet the United States of Soviet Republic have, according to a report, made an exception in the case of artists. "Peoples' Artist in the U.S.S.R." is a title which is bestowed upon men and women who have distinguished themselves on the stage or screen as well as in music. "Honoured Artist of the Republic" and "Artist of Merit" are other titles by which the recipients are entitled to certain privileges.

In independent India the abolition of titles should be taken as a certainty but the case of artists should form an exception which happens to be the form of the future government. Apart from offering patronage—direct or indirect to art, the new government will, it is hoped, consider the desirability of creating some personal distinctions as a mark of honour to artists of high creative abilities. The first among the recipients of such distinctions should be accredited hereditary exponents of arts like dance and music.

## *Facilities To Artists*

The Bombay Art Society, which is the seniormost art society in India, has given an additional evidence of its earnestness to advance the cause of art and to help artists. Besides holding an annual exhibition on an all India scale, it has maintained a salon in order to provide facilities to artists to organise smaller exhibitions of their works, and several artists have got the advantage of the salon.

Recently the society has incurred liberal expenditure over renovation and equipment of the salon as a sales room also. The renovated salon was inaugurated by Sir Cowasji Jehangir—the president of the Society on July 23. Artists should now utilise it as a place for exhibition and also for sale of their works and should develop it as a centre of art. Following the inauguration of the salon an exhibition of paintings by the members of the studio of Lintas Ltd. was opened by Mr. V. S. Adurkar, Director, Sir J. J. School of Art, in the presence of a large gathering.

## *What Is Keerthana?*

Songs, which are not infrequently labelled as keerttanas in some music concerts, least resemble the latter in their technique. They hardly differ from light songs which have gained popularity these days. Some of them are rendered in the style of ghazal and quawali. There are vocalists, who foist such songs as keerttanas on their credulous audience and receive enthusiastic applause in return.

Ignorance on the part of vocalists and the people is chiefly responsible for the decline of the difficult forms of classical music like keerttanas. It is inexcusable in the case of those who style themselves as musicians, when as artistes, they are expected to train the people to discriminate between various forms of music. There are some vocalists who, in order to maintain their hold on their patrons, have made light of the forms which they cannot render. Consequently keerttanas have been relegated to the position of a minor school.

Both in the North and South, Keerttanas are regarded as high music. As a rule they are devotional songs set in particular tunes and talas and originally rendered as such by composers themselves who were devotees. In the North, keerttanas form a specialised type of music by virtue of the set of talas and the variety of tunes in which they are composed and by virtue of devotion as the left motif of poetry. Secular schools of music owe their origin to the old and difficult school of keerttanas.

## *Anomalies Of Planning*

Mr. Albert Mayer, a town planning expert has arrived in Bombay from America to survey traffic conditions in the city. He will advise the Bombay Municipal authorities on traffic control and the layout of new streets. The Municipal authorities have already, on their anvil, schemes for the planning and replanning of Bombay, but now they seem to have arrived at a stage at which they cannot proceed with such schemes without advice from an American expert.

If expert advice is needed especially for the problem of traffic the authorities should not fail to draw the attention of their adviser to certain gross anomalies. The pedestrian traffic is greatly interfered with when large queues and crowds of people occupy footwalks in order to get tickets for cinema-shows from the windows of box-offices. And hawkers still continue to be a nuisance on foot-walks.

Advertisement porches, which shop-keepers are allowed to construct on foot-walks in front of their shops, are not indicative of a refined sense of planning. Not being parts of the original designs of buildings, such structures disfigure their frontages and appear to be ugly bulges on footwalks. Traffic is obstructed on certain broad and busy roads when motor cars are repaired by mechanics on both their sides. The authorities should be able to rectify several such anomalies without the advice of an expert, if they will move in the city with their eyes open. Mr Mayer should, however, indicate to them the principles by which beautiful appearance is imparted to roads and streets.

# LET US TALK IT OVER

Like everything else of this metropolis—the broad asphalt roads, the huge buildings, the cinemas, the double deckers, the 'Irani', etc., etc.—its beggars too have a distinguishing character about them!

When I first came to Bombay some years ago, I was amazed by the beggars omnipresence. You met them wherever you went—whether to a bazaar or a temple, to the bus stops or railway stations, to public parks or the far off Juhu beach and even the suburban trains at all hours of the day and night. In the district place from which I came, they kept to their places (in the precincts of a temple and the market place) like the hierarchy of petty officials. In this sprawling city, a menial can pose as a high official and get away with it for a while (like the Sindhi chap posing himself as none less than the Inspector-General of Police!) Then why should not Bombay's beggars keep to themselves at least the freedom of movement to any part of the city they fancy?

* * *

But that's not about all. They have yet another quality which makes them superior to the vast numbers of their fellowmen in the rest of the country. The latter, as they beg and cringe, seem a bit apologetic about their profession. They appeal to your sense of pity and generosity; they are themselves generous in their prayers to God for blessing you with half-a-dozen sons and daughters, riches and a long life. In case you are not in a mood to encourage them in their calling, they just leave you at that and approach another person.

The behaviour of the Bombay beggars, on the other hand, is quite different. Hardly apologetic, they try to take advantage of your sense of vanity rather than the instinct for charity. They address you as "a virtuous one", "generous one" and even as "fair-faced one"! Knowing that you must be 'modern' they pray that you may get promotion in office and, not babies but, baby-cars to ride in!

I for one cannot stand this barrage too often, especially not when eyes of my fellow-travellers are rivitted on my own poor person! I dig for a copper in the purse and put it in the beggar's palm. But when I find that most of my companions turn deaf ears to the beggars, I wonder if weak-minded persons like me aren't guilty of encouraging this demoralising profession of begging! I say 'weak-minded persons' because I sub-consciously agree with the great French philosopher who says that generosity is the pride of giving, which we value more than the thing we give.

But then, the practice of almsgiving is common to all religions. In fact, it is supposed to bridge our path across to heaven! However, now that we are attempting to rationalise religion, why not try to do the same with some of the religious customs as well?

At a recent meeting of women where they drew plans for celebrating the 15th of August—the day of Indian Independence—a suggestion was made that some kind of a gift should be given to the poor on the day. Instead why not collect gifts and money from the willing donors from now on? A particular ward in the city should be decided upon to start a sort of work-centre for the poor women and children of the locality? If it proves successful, that would at least mean preventing these few souls from joining the under-world of beggars and criminals. It will be a worthy experiment to start on a day which makes us a free nation.

—*Leela.*

Austrian girl at Leysin. A history student recently arrived from Vienna.

# *Help For The World's Students*

## *By Dorothy Bacon*

It was quite by chance that I saw the film. I was walking past the I. S. S. (International Student Service) buildings when a friend about to enter asked me to come in and see a film called "Road to Recovery". Evening was coming on—and rather a foggy one too—so I was easily persuaded and went in just in time to see on the screen a funicular railway mounting up into the clear air of the Alps.

But first, perhaps, I'd better say something about the I. S. S.—although as it is an international organisation you may already be acquainted with its work. In 1919 when the conditions of students in Europe, particularly in Vienna, were very bad, the larger universities of Britain joined together to help their colleagues on the Continent. European Student Relief was formed and money, food clothes and medical supplies were collected. They were sent to Europe, to Poland, Russia wherever they were needed, regardless of religion, race or politics.

**NAME CHANGE**

In 1925, when the greater needs of relief were met, the scope of European Student Relief was widened and it changed its name to International Student Service. Now it organised cultural activities and conferences where students and professors of all nationalities and creeds could meet and get to know one another.

When the Nazis rose to power I. S. S. turned again mainly to relief work. Between 1933 and 1939, 2,500 refugees had asked I. S. S. for help; of these 1,000 applied direct to the London office. When war came the I. S. S. in Switzerland helped students to carry on their work. Polish Universities were opened. Allied troops were admitted to Swiss Universities, and university camps were established for Italian refugees.

Relief work by no means ended with the end of the war. Appeals still come in from Europe for help with books, food and clothing and the universities whose life was interrupted by the war still look to Britain for assistance. During the past year 75 tons of foodstuff (worth £7,508) have been sent abroad by the London Branch of I. S. S. (in contact with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration) to Austria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Poland and Yugoslavia.

**INDIAN CONDITIONS**

In the summer of 1946 the annual conference took place in Britain, at Girton College, Cambridge. In that famous university town representatives from universities all over the world met to tell their war-time experiences and to discuss their problems on a non-political platform. Malcolm Adiseshiah from India spoke of the lack of unity between the university and society, between staff and students and between the different student movements. Wallace Doerr spoke on the question of student democracy in American Universities, and Wilmina Rowland discussed the question of relief in the Philippines and Indonesia and described how books had been sent from London by World Student Relief (formed by I. S. S.) to Indonesia via Australia.

The I. S. S. branch in London is certainly very active. Topical questions can de debated freely, as the organisattion is non-political. I. S. S. magazines are published regularly with articles by students who have been abroad to visit other universities, this autumn term brought a course of lectures on the universities in the west, and in December there a large bazaar to be opened by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Fisher, in order to raise funds for I. S. S., while in the summer of 1946 two photographers were sent to Italy, Czechoslovakia, France and Switzerland—which brings me back to the "Road to Recovery".

**WORK IN SANATORIUM**

The funicular railway has reached its destination at Leysin, a village over 4,000 feet up in the Swiss Alps. There the universities have three separate clinics—Le Trient, Alexandre, and Bellevue—organised by I. S. S. for all students and professors who have developed tuberculosis as a result of the war. The cost of running the sanatorium is £200 a day, and so far 227 students have been admitted (of ten different nationalities, of whom 46 students have already been discharged. The students carry on their work in the sanatorium with the help of the professors, and it is hoped that soon lectures will be relayed by radio. Famous artists are invited to Leysin when they visit Switzerland. Earlier in the year many patients enjoyed a recital by Myra Hess, famous British pianist.

We see, too in this film the work of the British I. S. S. in looking after Dutch students who have suffered during the war. Every month a group of 25 students comes over to Britain for a month's holiday in a large country house, after which they spend two month's in various private homes. Many friendships have been formed through these visits.

An I. S. S. has no definite membership, it relies upon each generation of students for financial support. Every term students are asked to give 2/- which means quite a lot to some students—the cost say, of a seat in the gallery to see Laurence Olivier in "Lear". But this money is certainly not grudged, particularly when givers learn the details of I. S. S.'s work. It was for this purpose that the film was made. And I am glad to hear that after going round to all the London colleges it is going abroad, so I hope you see it too.

# Beauty Brevities

**DROPPING HAIR:**

Check first on your general health—the hair is a very sensitive barometer of whether you are well or ill. Tonics containing iron or sulphur often have an almost magical effect on the condition of the hair. Massage the scalp each night with a bay rum lotion.

**DANDRUFF:**

Regular daily attention is essential. Comb every inch of your scalp thoroughly each day with a fine tooth-comb; and spare a few minutes for brushing and massage too. A special dandruff shampoo, if you can get it, will help tremendously, and so will a good hair tonic. Rinse your hair very thoroughly when washing and keep your brushes and combs spotlessly clean.

**RULES FOR SLIMMING:**

1. Eat only three meals a day—cut out snacks between meals and any eats with your afternoon cup of tea. 2. Eat sparingly always; avoid second helpings, especially of puddings and other starchy foods. 3. Drink between meals, not with them. Half an hour before a meal, or two hours after it, is the best time to take liquid. 4. Cut down sugar and all sweet foods as much as possible. These are the golden rules of any slimming diet, and if you follow them faithfully you can lose up to 3 lbs. a week.

**DOUBLE CHIN:**

First, make sure you don't encourage double-chin by the way you hold your head when reading or working. Lift your head and stretch your neck as often as you can during the day. And practise this exercise ten times every morning:—

Turn your head till the chin is over the left shoulder. Bend your head backwards, slowly tilting your face towards the ceiling. Return to normal position and do the same exercise to the right.

**HEAVY BUST:**

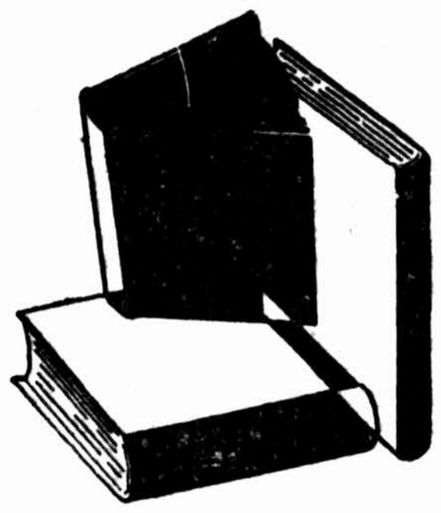
Stand erect with the fingers of your left hand clasped in your right hand just in front of your chest. Make little pulling movements as if you were trying to pull the lefthand fingers from their sockets, at the same time slowly raising the arms until the hands are above your head. You can actually see the chest muscles working if you perform this exercise properly.

**THICKENING FINGER-JOINTS:**

This is usually a sign of rheumatic tendencies; consult your doctor while the trouble is in its early stages. Avoid as much as possible the acidforming foods—red meat, tea, coffee, pastry and cakes. Take plenty of water, or, better still, hot lemon drinks whenever possible. Any tendency towards constipation should be carefully checked. Try nightly massage with colourless iodine and wintergreen ointment.

# WOMEN'S PAGE

The Clinique Alexandre at Leysin over 4,000 feet up in the Swiss Alps.



## MARATHI ONE ACT PLAYS

**'KOTHIMBIRICHYA KADYA' by M. M. Altekar, published by Padmaja Prakashan, Ravpura, Baroda. Price Rs. 3-8.**

This is a welcome collection of One Act Plays in Marathi. Amongst a few other new forms of writings, the One Act Plays occupy a considerable place in twentieth century literature. Marathi has always drawn upon Hindustani, Bengali and English literature for enriching itself and it is only natural that the One Act Plays should make their appearance. Most of the One Act Plays in Marathi, so far, are in the nature of adaptations or translations. Therefore this little volume containing eight original play's deserves particular attention.

But that's not to say all. For these plays in themselves have much that will appeal to the readers. Except in two or three plays, the author has taken up the marriage problem for the central theme and though that choice has limited the range of interest, his lively characters have made up for the loss. They are ordinary men and women in the different walks of life having their own ideas, ideals and idiocyncrasies which make them human and convincing. The author has a breezy style which in combination with a sense of humour makes them very interesting. After all, dialogue is the soul of a One Act Play and the author has not missed it notwithstanding the unpretentious name he has chosen for his "First One." Though a common place in market Coriander Leaves are a 'sine quo non' for an appetising fare!!

L. J.

# B. B. C. Year Book 1947

The BBC Year Book for 1947, published on May 21, is the twentieth to be produced by the Corporation. It gives a very full review of the year's broadcasting which has included two major events, the return of the Television Service and the inception of the Third Programme.

The Year Book contains six leading articles, headed by one on "The Next Five Years in Broadcasting" by the Director-General, Sir William Haley. In it Sir William describes the meaning of the new Royal Charter of the BBC which came into operation on January 1, 1947, and discusses the tasks that lie ahead of the BBC in the coming crucial years. "All the BBC's work on its programme side", Sir William says, "is governed by two considerations. The duty laid upon it in its Charter is to be a medium of information and education as well as entertainment. The real justification for its constitution and its unique place within the community is that it is an instrument of social purpose and a means to raise public taste ....

The statistics concerning the industry's post-war export achievements are brief but impressive. "In the whole of 1938 no more than 60,000 sets were exported. During the ten months January to October, 1946, over 250,000 sets were sent from Britain to markets overseas, the monthly rate rising from 6,000 in January to nearly 60,000 in October, and exports of valves and components show a similar expansion."

A provocative article comes from Louis MacNeice, the poet who is a feature writer and producer on the BBC's staff. MacNeice, stressing the need for more original radio scripts, makes a strong plea for imaginative and creative author to consider writing for radio, which offers immense opportunities in subjects and treatment and often a far wider audience than is reached by the printed page. Yet, in MacNeice's opinion, some writers are still apt to dismiss writing for radio as "mere hack work."

E. A. Harding, principal of the BBC's Staff Training School, describes this side of the BBC's activities, highly important, though it takes place behind the scenes. How many listeners are aware that the Corporation has three training organisations; a general broadcasting school, a secretarial school and an engineering school?

## Gujarati Books

**YANTRA NI MARYADA. By Narhari D. Parikh, 2nd Ed. Re. 1 (Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad).**

To what extent, machinery can usefully fill the wants of life, is the theme of the book in Gujarati. In a foreword Mr. K. G. Mashruvala has differentiated between instruments and machinery and the use and misuse of machinery, and pointed out the need of considering human and national welfare in employing the latter. Speaking broadly, according to him, machinery should not supplant human labour, it should only lighten it. The theme is developed by Mr. Parikh in a number of essays.

This book is a sober, thoughtful study of an important problem, discussed with a wealth of illustrations, full of constructive suggestions and worthy of deep study by industrialists and those in charge of or interested in the economic development of and the true happiness of our people. N. H. P.

## "INDIA OF MY DREAMS"

Mr. R. K. Prabhu, who has made a life-long study of Gandhiji's writings, has just completed the editing of another volume of Gandhiji's writings, entitled INDIA OF MY DREAMS, expounding the essence of Gandhiji's conception of a free and Independent India. Messrs. Hind Kitabs Ltd., the publishers, announce that it will be brought out on Independence Day—August 15.

## Communal Problem

**OUR HINDU-MUSLIM PROBLEM—A SOLUTION. By R. B. Andhyarujina. Re. 1-8. New Book Company.**

The author who was a University Scholar in constitutional law, advocates (March 1947) that "all decisions in the Legislatures, both Federal and Provincial, shall be ordinarily taken by a majority vote, provided however, that no bill shall become law unless it shall have been supported by a majority of the minority community in any particular legislature." As to the Punjab, the author suggests that "no bill shall become law unless it is supported by a majority of both the Hindu and the Sikh groups in the Legislature." All this may sound academic in view of recent developments. Nevertheless the author's essay on Democracy and India, contained in the book, is a useful contribution to the literature on the subject and will repay perusal. N.H.P.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

To-day my heart is heavy. Now heart can be heavy with grief. It can also be heavy with joy. What is my heart heavy with? It seems I cannot decide it. But perhaps there is a mixture of feelings. So my heart is heavy with joy and grief—both.

The joy is there because at last we are on the threshold of Freedom. And the grief is there because so many who sacrificed to attain it are not there to reap its fruits. However, it is a legacy to the next generation—and that in itself is a joy.

The sorrow is there because the dreams of Unity for which we had been clamouring all along apparently seem to have been shattered. The joy is there because our brethren feel that they have got their share. But the very fact of separation naturally brings sorrow.

On this day we must remember our Leaders—glory be to them—who successfully fought for the Freedom, and let us have its fruits. You have no doubt heard of Mahatma Gandhi. Long before him, however, there was Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak who taught us "Swaraj is our birth right and we shall have it." It was the India's Grand Old Man, Dadabhai Naoroji who first used the word "Swaraj" at the Indian National Congress Session in 1906, when also he hoisted the Indian National Flag. And the person who gave us the idea of the Flag, and who taught us to serve our country was Dr. Annie Beasant. Then, in this galaxy, there is a long list, of whom, just to name two or three, are Pandit Motilal Nehru, Deshbandhu Chitaranjan Das and Lala Lajpat Rai.

To be sure, children played no little part in attaining the Freedom of our country. Your Dada's memories come running: When he was hardly ten or eleven years old, there was Swadeshi Movement, and he and his group of young friends made a vow of using only Indian made clothes and things. In 1920, when Mahatma Gandhi initiated the Non-Co-operation Movement, he was about fourteen years, and left his studies along with a few other students: Theirs was one of the first batches in the whole of India boycotting schools. In those days they used to go about like minstrels singing in the streets the songs of Swaraj.

In 1930, Dada was in college, a youth of twenty-four, and the boys and girls sent him as their representative, to break the Salt Law in the first batch of his Province. Later, he went all the way to Dharasana and had a good beating by the Police. He was in jail for a pretty long time. In 1932, after the truce period, the Government honoured him by making him one of their Detenues. He was particularly the last person in his Province to be released in September 1934. Again in 1942, he did his best for the cause, remaining in the background. He was present at Poona during Bapuji's fast. Thus your representative ran in the show all along.

We know very well that children too were fearless to do all they could for the sake of the Motherland. They suffered education, lathi blows, whipping and 'jail' periods at the Borstal School, Dharwar. When they carried the National Flag, they walked with pride, which none had the power to wound.

Well, complete independence has not come yet—and besides, this partition of our country has not proved a joyous affair for everyone. All the same, we feel happy that the British Imperialism is quitting, and we can now mend our matters in our own manner. We shall continue to struggle for the best, and who is there now to come in our way?

The present generation is more fearless and more courageous in every respect then the previous one, and you are sure to achieve what they could not. On the 15th August, when you celebrate the Indian Independence Day, resolve in your minds, to make our country free of all kinds of shackles: So may we keep our solemn word!

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21

Premier B. G. Kher, our President, performing the National Flag Hoisting Ceremony at a Balkan-ji-Bari function.

Mahatma Gandhi at a Prayer Meeting: On his left is Shrimati Sarlaben R. Nanavati, a prominent worker of the Balkan-ji-Bari.

A meeting of the Governing Council of the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari. On the left of the President is Shri Shewak Bhojraj, Secretary.

# The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

## Five Days More For August Fifteen

I am going to celebrate it by doing all those things that cynics and snobs find childish and naive and, sentimental and foolish. I think it is good to be childish and naive and sentimental and foolish on some occasions. The day on which your country, after a long and bitter struggle, achieves its independence is one such occasion.

And so, without worrying if I look foolish in the eyes of my cynical and sophisticated friends I am going to stick flags all over my flat, dress myself as gaily as one can manage in these days of cloth shortage, overeat both at home and in restaurants, hail and greet and embrace my friends with "Azadi Mubarak", march with a flag in my hand in the procession, shout slogans let my unmusical voice join the chorus when national songs are sung, listen-in to the Independence Day radio programmes, keep all the lights burning in my home and, if possible, illuminate my balcony with a festoon of gaily coloured bulbs.

I am happy to find that I am not the only one who has decided celebrate the Independence Day in this manner. I am only one among several millians in this city alone fact, except for the few aforesaid cynics and sophisticates, superleftists and Mahasabhaites, kill-joys and perpetual grumblers, every one I meet has a colourful programme chalked out for August fifteen.

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## He Is Not Celebrating Because..

But a friend of mine has been making fun of my enthusiasm, ridiculing what he calls the "August fifteen mania", questioning the wisdom or propriety of any celebrations at all. I asked him why. And he replied.....

Because the Independence we are getting on August fifteen is no real independence. A British Governor-General still rules over us and, at any rate, for the time being we are only a Dominion, not a completely independent and sovereign country.

Because whatever measure of freedom we have got has been marred and nullified by the division of the country, the cutting into two of our dear homeland.

Because blackmarketeers are still thriving, a famine is threatened, there are bread riots grain rationing and cloth shortage.

Because, even under Congress regime, civil liberties are still greatly restricted and the working class is not getting a square deal,

He went on to reel off a long list of grievances and in vain I tried to tell him that a revolution or national freedom does not automatically and immediately set everything right in a country, but it does remove one great obstacle in the path of the people's progress. Freedom is to be celebrated not because we have achieved all that we desire to achieve —social justice, economic betterment of the masses, cultural regeneration— but because at last we are able to strive for them, without the stultifying influence of foreign imperialism. August fifteen is not the end but the beginning of a great adventure—in quest of human freedom, human happiness, human betterment. But he would not listen to me and countered with the challenging question: What difference for the better do you find in the country, in the government, in the life of the people, that you feel so much like celebrating? The same officials, the same police, the same poverty, the same starvation.

He thought he had silenced me with a final, shattering argument, and there the discussion ended. I knew he was wrong, but words failed me. How was I to convey to him the mysteries, subtle but very vital change that HAS taken place? How was I to communicate to him the sense of exultation that everyone feels, who has not warped his heart with cynicism and bitterness? How was I to tell him how inspiring is the sight of the new tricolour and how glorious the feeling that now we have national flag, that no longer shall we have to suffer the sight of the foreign flag flying over our cities? True, the flag is only a symbol but it is a symbol of freedom

Life is big things as well as small things. The absence of "God Save The King" from cinema programmes means as much to me as the fact that our government was able to appeal to the conscience of the world through U.N.O. on the Indonesian question. The appointment of an Indian Police Commissioner is as significant as the arrival in Moscow of our Ambassador

Tomorrow the Indian Police Commissioner might also issue a warrant for my arrest as a scribbler of subversive socialist ideology, and the national Government take a swing to the right like the Kuomintang—though I have every hope this wont happen. But even if it does, why be gloomy and downhearted today Rejoice, rejoice, my friend, in this hour of freedom and look to the future with confidence and hope. For the people are on the march and if they could not be kept down by the greatest empire in human history, do you think they can be suppressed, for any appreciable length of time by capitalists and bureaucrats?

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## 'India Of My Dreams"

Confrere R. K. Prabhu, the eminent Gandhiologist (if there is no such word let's coin it), aided and abetted by that enterprising firm of publishers, the Hind Kitabs, has again scored a scoop. He published QUIT INDIA", a collection of Gandhiji's anti-imperialist writings, on August 8, 1942, and now he has contrived to bring out in time for August fifteen a more varied and exhaustive collection of Gandhiji's writings under the title, INDIA OF MY DREAMS

Covering such a variety of topics as "Purna Swaraj", 'Hindu-Muslim Unity", "Evil of Drink", "National Language and Script", "India and Socialism", it is valuable Gandhian anthology and, as such, an ideal gift for the Independence Day

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## "Hindu Pakistan"?

Is the new free India to conduct its affairs of state on the advice of sants, sadhus, soothsayers, astrologers and astronomers? This question becomes pertinent because evidence is gathering that superstitions, specially the superstitions peculiar to the Hindu religion, are playing not inconsiderable part in the celebration on the 15th of August.

From Lucknow comes the news that independence will be ushered in and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu sworn in as Governor on the midnight of August 14-15 in "orthodox" style, to the accompaniment of hymns and bhajans and other religious ceremonies.

The Associated Press, from New Delhi, reports that "one minute after midnight, August 14-15, India's first Dominion Cabinet will be sworn in. Astrological advice is to the effect that the confluence of the stars on the morning of August 15 is inauspicious. The decision of the British Parliament that the appointed day for transfer of power should be August 15 will be adhered to. At the same time due respect is being paid to astrological counsel, which predicted the failure of the Simla conference."

Are we ushering in a secular republic or a "Hindu" State on August 15? Is the Indian Union going to be a "Hindu Pakistan", the ritual of the Vedas substituted for the law of the Shariat?

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## The Stars Foretell Or Do They?

The news about astrological advice determining the timing of the transfer of power ceremony is even more disturbing. For any rational student of human affairs will tell you that dependence on the guidance of astral phenomena creates a psychology of unreason, superstition, and fatalism which has been the bane and the undoing of our people for so long. If today we are getting astrologers to determine what time exactly should our freedom be restored to us, to-morrow we might be consulting them about the proper 'mahurat' for the launching of a ship, the taking-off of a plane or the start of a train. Why not? If astrology is what it claims to be why not avoid train disasters and plane crashes by doing the bidding of the stars? One can imagine how a modern state—indeed modern life altogether—will come to nought in such a superstitious atmosphere.

But do the stars really foretell anything at all? Did the stars foretell the Bihar and Quetta earthquakes, the outbreak of the war, the atomic bomb, the date of Indian independence? Did they? Out of the many predictions that the star-gazers make by looking at the heavens, how many, or what percentage, come out true?

It is astounding that a Government with a rationalist like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at its head, should encourge such irrational practices and superstitions.

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## Astrologer Who Lost His Head

Talking about superstitions, it is interesting to learn that an American professor of psychology has completed an elaborate process of debunking the current superstitions of the West. For six years he and his students have been breaking mirrors, walking under ladders, spilling salt and doing other things that are supposed to bring ill-luck. Yet nothing has happened to any of them.

Doctor Earle Emme, the superstition-shattering professor, recently announced that his research (undertaken at the instance of the Iowa Academy of Science) has convinced him that there is no basis to uphold the six most popular forms of superstition—astrology, phrenology, physiognomy, rod-divining, fortune-telling, and the belief that red angers cattle. A group of his students tested a fortune-teller and found that only three of his 17 guesses and predictions turned out to be correct.

The "astrological counsel' which predicted the failure of the Simla conference needs to be similarly investigated. For it did not require an oracle to predict the failure of that conference. Indeed all the Leftists—the Communists, the Socialists and Forward Blocists—were predicting its failure. Are we to accept them all as prophets and seers?

The classic story about the hollow pretensions of astrology needs to be retold in view of the prestige that this gentry again seems to be acquiring among those who hold the reigns of the country's government.

An astrologer (so it is related) appeared at the court of a king and was asked to draw the royal horoscope. The king wanted to know how much longer he had to live and the soothsayer gravely informed him that he had but a year more, at the expiry of which he would die.

The king was thrown into the bottomless pit of despair. The foreknowledge of death rendered him gloomy, unable to enjoy his princely pleasures or to attend to his duties of state. There was danger of the edifice of the state crumbling down. Then his prime minister went to him and implored him not to believe in the story about his imminent death. "But that is written in the heavens", the king lamented, "and can't be undone. Hasn't the astrologer read it in my horoscope?" At this the minister asserted that the astrologer was a fraud and that in open court he would prove it

Summoned before the king, the astrologer was asked to draw his own horoscope. "How much longer have 'you' to live?", asked the minister and the student of the stars, after elaborate pondering, informed him that he had another twenty-nine years to live before death would claim him. At this the prime minister gave the signal to the executioner and before the astrologer knew what had happened his head rolled on the gound. "Your Majesty", said the prime minister, "This man just now claimed he would live for another twenty-nine years. He couldn't predict his own death. How can you trust the word of such a man?"

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## It Has Been Said Before!

As was only to be expected, the fire-eating Churchill is prophesying the most horrible consequences of Britain's decision to quit India. If he and his like are to be believed, on August 15 India would be thrown into the vortex of anarchy, bloodshed and civil war

In this connection it is interesting to recall that in 1783 when the American colonies, after a bloody war of independence, won their right to govern themselves, George III said that before long the states would repent and beg to be taken back in the British Empire, and he was not sure whether the British ought to take them back. And Josiah Tucker, dean of Gloucester, one of the leading economic and political authorities of Great Britain, declared confidently that the American states had no future; "The mutual antipathies and clashing interests of the Americans", their diffrences of governments, habitudes and manners, indicate that they will have no centre of union and no common interest. They can never be united into one compact empire under any species of government whatever"

History has proved how wrong George III and Josiah Tucker were. May history also prove how wrong Winston Churchill can be

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## Ominous "Coincidence"

Talking about the parallel between India and America, history also provides a few other raher ominous points of coincidence which ought to be a warning to the makers of the new free India.

This is how W.E. Woodward, in his "A New American History" describes the first session of the Federal Convention, prototype and forerunner of our own Constituent Assembly:

"The impulse behind it (the Convention) was aristocratic and middle class. The common people had nothing or little to say about it. The delegates, chosen by the governors or the legislatures, were instructed to "amend" the Articles of the Confederation but to keep them substantially intact in spirit....all came from the higher financial and social classes. They were men of substance—merchants, planters, shipowners, lawyers, capitalists....aristocrats and great landowners....

"Patrick Henry ("Give me liberty or give me death") was not there. They asked him to serve, but he would have nothing to do with it. Nor was Samuel Adams, the revolutionary fire-eater. Nor Christopher Gadsden, of south Carolina, organizer of mechanics and labouring man. Their day had passed; the moving spirits of the Convention did not want any organizers of rebellion, or leaders of the populace." (Even Thomas Jefferson, idealist and democrat was not present, having been sent abroad as ambassador to France!)

"The motivating spirit of the convention, not expressed but clearly understood—was to make the nation safe from democracy. 'The people,' said Roger Sherman, 'should have as little to do as may be with the Government.'....From first to last the convention stood for the protection of private economic interests...."

Despite the undoubted difference in circumstances of the two constituent bodies, the parallel cannot be missed. In the Indian Constituent Assembly, Gandhiji is not there. "They asked him to serve, but he would have nothing to do with it.") Revolutionaries of 1942 or of the I.N.A. are not there. Organisers of peasants, "Mechanics and labouring men" are not there. "Their day had passed. The moving spirits of the Convention (sorry, Constituent Assembly) did not want any organizers of rebellion" On the other hand, any number of agents of princes, big landowners, capitalists (or their paid and unpaid agents), shipowners, lawyers and aristocrats are very much there!

One hopes the similarity ends there. And even if many in the Constituent Assembly stand 'for the protection of private economic interests, the presence of men like Nehru will ensure that the constitution they frame does not make the nation safe from democracy!

## Vegetarians On War Path

The United States of America that land of fabulous fads, has now taken to vegetarianism with a vengeance. According to one report there are as many as 3,000,000 vegetarians in U.S.A. The figure does not seem credible, or else the meat-packing plants of Chicago would long since have gone out of business. Nor should this news send our own vegetarians into ecstasy, expecting a mass conversion of Americans to Hinduism—if not to Jainism. For in that country of jaded millionaires and complex-ridden matrons eager for new sensations, any new craze goes (for some time)—be it vegetarianism, Vedanta, Spiritualism, Hoodoo Psychiatry or Physical culture

But the U.S. vegetarians threaten to break into politics. They are said to have founded a political party and appointed two (why two?) candidates for the next presidential election. One of these, Symon Gould, editor of the American Vegetarian Magazine, described the inauguration of his party as "a turning point in American history," and added: "Men could produce eight times more food value from land by sowing wheat and grain than by waiting for cows to mature."

Then the vegetarian editor proceeded to propound the philosophy of his creed: "Vegetarians are the only people all over the world who really believe in peace, because they think it is wrong to kill man or any animal."

At which the shade of Adolf Hitler (poached egg on a plate of mixed vegetables and salad!) may be permitted a chuckle!

# The Unfriendliest "FRIENDLY"

**A heated discussion ensued. Everyone called everybody else a dirty swindler.**

Sharp practice in our national game is probably a good deal more common than most Englishman would care to admit.

Although it is true that the other side is seldom openly accused of cheating, there can be hardly a pavilion in the country which has not at some time in its existence creaked with dark whispersings against the impartiality of umpires from men who have been given out lbw, or against the honour of wicket-keepers from men who cannot bring themselves to believe that such a ball could possibly have hit the stumps.

League cricket in particular produces complaints from batsmen who are convinced that they were not really so much bowled or caught or stumped as tricked out.

Yet I question whether any match has ever been conducted in a more thoroughly unsportsmanlike manner than a certain officially "friendly" match between the old-world villages of Herecombe and Therecomb. In the annals of the game it will, I imagine, stand for all time as the only match in which, although there was not a drop of rain, although play continued uninterrupted through the whole afternoon, and although both sides had a knock, only two balls were bowled. That I feel sure, must be one of the most remarkble of all the records unchronicled in the pages of Wisden.

## *By Hook Or By Crook*

Herecombe and Therecombe were old antagonists. For some reason, as irrelevant as it it mysterious, there was no love lost between them. The feud I believe, went deeper (if anything can) than cricket. But after the sensational tie in which a Herecombe batsman, backing up, was run out before the delivery of the ball, and a Therecombe batsman, politely rolling the ball back to the bowler, was successfully appealed against for "handling", small wonder that each side vowed to win the next encounter by hook or by crook. And small wonder, perhaps, that even the winning of the toss by Herecombe was viewed by Therecombe with deep suspicion.

The Herecombe captain elected to bat. Of course, he had no idea when he marched to the wicket to open the innings that it would be over in one ball. It was an astonishing ball, striking a flint—the ground was like that—and skidding at right angles to square leg.

The Herecombe captain slashed at it, missed it, was dumbfounded, and audibly ejaculated: "Well, I declare!"

Everyone on the ground heard him, including the Therecombe captain. And the Therecombe captain was not slow to seize his opportunity.

"Come along, boys!" shouted the Therecombe captain, and made for the pavilion. His boys followed him. Nobody, with the exception of the Therecombe captain, knew quite what was happening. An explanation was promptly demanded. The explanation was given.

"Didn't your captain say he declared?" asked the Therecombe captain. "Very well, then. Us to bat, boys, and one run to win!"

A heated discussion ensued. Everyone called everybody else a dirty swindler. Threats were levelled, fists were shaken. The umpires read the laws of cricket through three times.

**Little Smith began a long zig-zag run up to the wicket.**

In the end they decided that the Herecombe captain had inescapably, if unintentionally, declared. The Herecombe team thereupon proposed to check it.

But suddenly the light of battle glinted in the eye of the Herecombe captain.

"All right, he said to the Therecombe captain. "We're game! You go in and win if you can".

Then he led his men on to the field, handed the ball to little Smith, who had never bowled in a match in his life but who had once won a local Marathon race, and whispered a few words of command in his ear.

The Therecombe batsmen came out. The umpire called "Play!" Little Smith began a long, zig-zag run up to the wicket.

But before little Smith reached the bowling crease a queer thing happened. He doubled back. Then, like a dog after its tail, he began running round in circles.

What, gasped the spectators was up with little Smith? Had he gone stark, starring mad? There he was—turning and twisting—twisting and turning—darting this way and that—hopping, skipping, jumping—a most eccentric run, indeed—but never delivering the ball.

"Hi!" growled the Therecombe batsman. "What's your bowler think he's doing?"

**The fieldsmen lay down at full length on the ground.**

"Oh." drawled the Herecombe captain, grinning, "just playing out time, you know, playing out time...."

So that was it! Another heated discussion now arose. Crowds congregated round the umpires, who read the laws of cricket all over again, while little Smith kept on running. But they could find nothing in the laws of cricket limiting the length of a bowler's run.

Apparently a bowler could run all day before delivering the ball, and apparently he meant to.

Hour after hour little Smith kept up his capering—a noble effort—the batsman sternly refusing to leave the wicket lest he should be bowled in his absence. The fieldsmen lay down at full length on the ground.

Spectators went away and then came back again, to find little Smith still running. Longer and longer grew his shadow as the sun travelled into the west. The clock on the old church tower chimed five, then six, then seven.

And now a new point of discussion arose. It had been agreed that at seven o'clock stumps should be drawn. But was it legal to draw stumps in the middle of a ball? The umpires got together again and decided it would not be legal.

Little Smith shouted that if that was so, then dang him if he would deliver the ball till it was pitch dark. Still the batsman stood grimly on guard, determined, if possible, to make a winning swipe when the chance came at last. Again the spectators departed—this time for supper. Again they returned—this time under a harvest moon.

## *Knotty Points*

And there were the fieldsmen still lying on the grass, there was the batsman still standing at the wicket, and there was little Smith, still running.

At ten o'clock came the climax. It was dark. The moon had disappeared behind a cloud. Hall a dozen of the fieldsmen had taken up positions beside the wicket-keeper behind the stumps to prevent an untimely bye. Little Smith let fly.

The Therecombe batsman screwed up his eyes to pierce the gloom. He struck. He missed.

"Match drawn!" shouted the Herecombe captain.

It was not quite the end. During his long vigil the batsman had been doing a bit of thinking. He now protested that if stumps could not be drawn in the middle of a ball neither could they be drawn in the middle of an over.

The umpires started to consider the latest point. But while they were debating, the Herecombe captain put an end to doubt by appealing against the light—a rare thing for the fielding side to do—the umpires allowed the appeal, and the game was over.

## THE PLAY IS THE THING — EVEN IF IT INCLUDES HORSEPLAY! WHICH ALL GOES TO SHOW THAT ANYTHING MAY HAPPEN IN CRICKET.

By HERBERT FARJEON

Whether the umpires were right in all their rulings may be open to question. I think they were. In any case, it must be conceded that they had some very knotty points to solve, and they appear to have discharged their duties conscientiously.— 'Tit bits.'

**Little Smith let fly!**

## *Do You Know That—*

1. January 1, 1990, will fall on a Monday.

2. Over 1,000 different types of material are used in aircraft construction, varying from aluminium and wood to radium and precious stones.

3. The birth-place of Scouts is generally acknowledged to a little island on the south coast of England where Lord Baden Powell held a small, experimental camp to try out his idea of the movement.

4. The magnetic needle has been known as a practical instrument for 3,000 years.

5. Of the 1,000,000 people directly engaged in agriculture in Britain, some 400,000 are farmers and 6,00,000 are wage earners.

6. When the first Wimbledon tennis tournament was played, in 1877, it was watched by only 200 spectators.

7. Words totalling 414,825 have been explained in the Great Oxford Dictionary, and for this explanation use is made of 1,827,306 quotations.

**"Miss Lamont wants to know if she can have the afternoon off?"**

## *General Knowledge Quiz*

1. Of what tree is a branch the emblem of peace?
(a) Maple; (b) Oak; (c) Olive.

2. Who wrote "A Doll's House"?
(a) Dryden; (b) Ibsen; (c) Priestley.

3. "Aar" is the name of a—
(a) Town; (b) River; (c) Island.

4. King John signed the Magna Charta at—
(a) Runnymede; (b) Windsor; (c) Johnshaven.

5. Which is the highest cathedral in England?
(a) Ripon; (b) Winchester; (c) Salisbury.

6. Mr. Clement Attlee is the M.P. for—
(a) Whitehaven; (b) Limehouse; (c) Oldham.

7. "Albacore" is a kind of—
(a) Fish; (b) Bird; (c) Reptile.

**ANSWERS**

1. (c); 2. (b); 3. (b); 4. (a); 5. (c); 6. (b); 7. (a).

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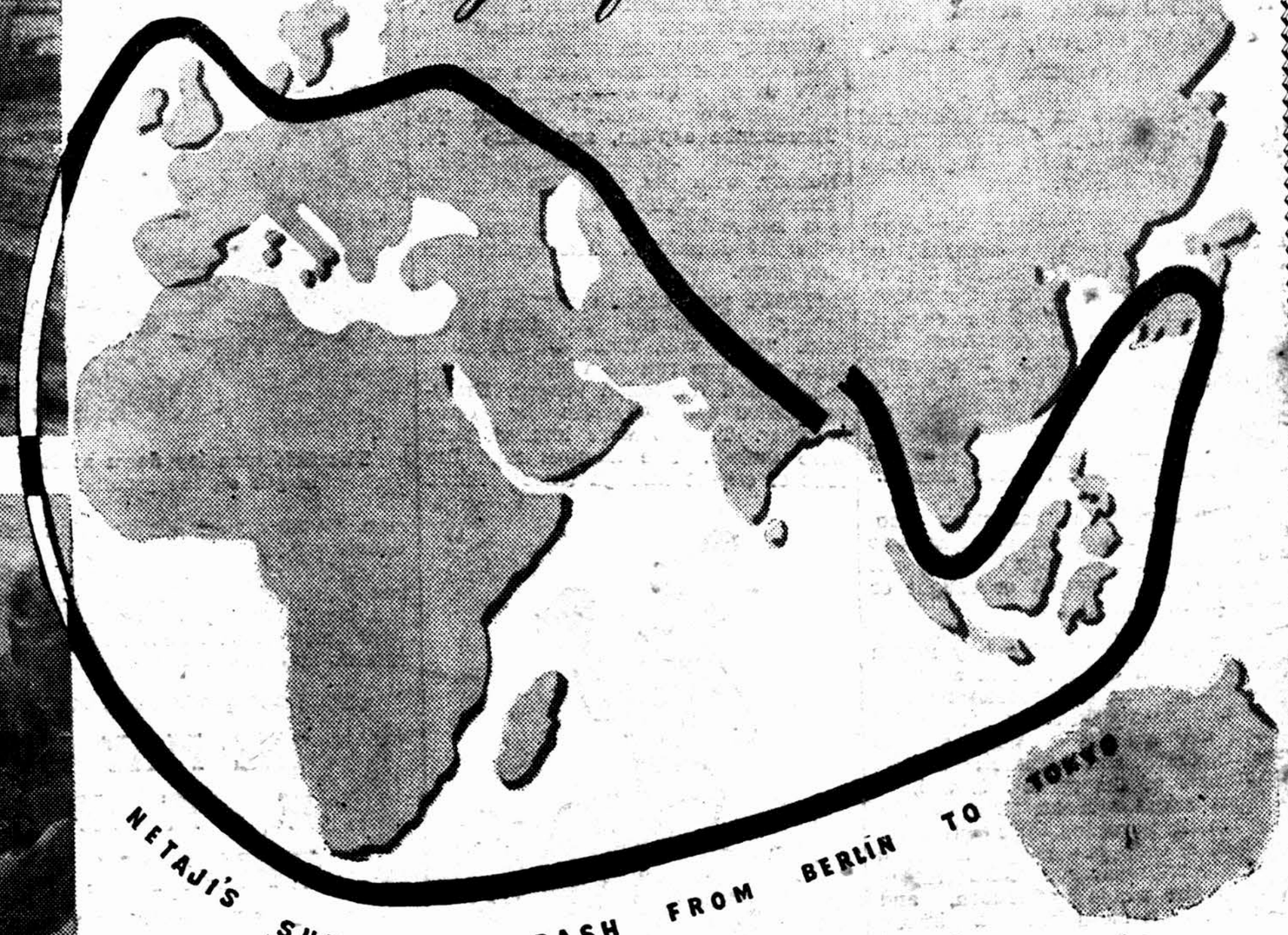
# A Stirring Page From Freedom's Battle

## Discovery of his Mission




NETAJI'S SUBMARINE DASH FROM BERLIN TO TOKYO

I HAD OBTAINED THE HIGHEST HONOUR WHICH IT WAS POSSIBLE FOR ANY PUBLIC WORKER IN INDIA TO ACHIEVE. BRITAIN'S PAID PROPAGANDISTS HAVE BEEN CALLING ME AN ENEMY AGENT. I NEED NO CREDENTIALS WHEN I SPEAK TO MY OWN PEOPLE. MY WHOLE LIFE IS ONE LONG PERSISTENT, UNCOMPROMISING STRUGGLE AGAINST BRITISH IMPERIALISM, AND IS THE BEST GUARANTEE OF MY BONAFIDES. ALL MY LIFE I HAVE BEEN THE SERVANT OF INDIA. UNTIL THE LAST HOUR OF MY LIFE I SHALL REMAIN ONE. MY ALLEGIANCE AND LOYALTY HAVE EVER BEEN AND WILL EVER BE TO INDIA ALONE, NO MATTER IN WHICH PART OF THE WORLD I MAY LIVE.

MAHATMAJI, IF I HAD THE SLIGTEST HOPE THAT WITHOUT ACTION FROM ABROAD WE COULD WIN FREEDOM, I WOULD NEVER HAVE LEFT INDIA DURING A CRISIS.

FATHER OF OUR NATION! IN THIS HOLY WAR FOR INDIA'S LIBERATION, WE ASK FOR YOUR BLESSINGS AND GOOD WISHES.

*—Subhas Chandra Bose.*

**We are indebted for these exclusive photos of Netaji Subhas Bose's submarine dash from Berlin to Tokyo, to Mr. Vithalbhai Jhaveri, who has painstakingly illustrated and compiled "Freedom's Battle"—an album—which gives for the first time an authentic and connected story in pictures of the I.N.A. in action The 64-page book printed in multicolours is priced at Rs. 12/8. (Sole distributors N. M. Tripathi Ltd., Princes Street, Bombay 2).**

## Azad Hind Fouj Marching Song

*Ham Dehli Dehli jaenge*
*Ham bigri Hind banaenge*

*Ab Fauji ban ke rahana hai—*
*Dukh dard musibat sahna hai,*
*Subhas ka kahana kahana hai—*
*Chal ehli Dchal kar rahna hai,*
*Ham Dehli Dehli jaenge*
*Ham bigri Hind banaenge*

*Ham goli kha kar jhumenge—*
*Ham maut ko barhkarchumenge*
*Matwale ban azadi ke—*
*Ham darya jangal ghumenge,*
*Ham Dehli Dehli jaenge*
*Ham bigri Hind banaenge,*

*Subhas hamara Hadi hai—*
*aur Rash Behari Sathi hai,*
*Phir kaisa Khatra baqi hai—*
*Japan hamara sajhi hai,*
*Ham Delhi Delhi jaenge,*
*Ham bigri Hind banaenge*

*Ham jauji ban ke jaenge—*
*Ham Delhi takht behaenge,*
*Angarez, American ka chun chun—*
*Ham nam nishan mitaenge,*
*Ham Dehli Dehli jaenge,*
*Ham bigri Hind banaenge*

**Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort., Bombay.**